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OL. XI.

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

NO. 567.

WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER.

BY EMILY C. HUNTINGTON. The clouds lie a-low on the hill-tops. Or over the other roll,
As thoughts of the infinite Father
Float over the human soul.

And the tint of the early sunset Is woven with gorgeous dyes,
As if hosts with crimson banners
Went marching along the skies.

The withered grass of the meadow wreathed with the gentian's cup, That fell from the lap of the summer, When she gathered her blossoms up

And the yellow blooms of the hazel Through the woodland arches gleam, With a faint and a far-off glitter, As stars through a cloud-rift stream.

The wind comes sobbing and moaning. With a sound like a hymn that falters From a heart o'ercharged with tears.

And then, with a voice like a trumpet, It winds through the soleian night, Till the heart leaps up from slumber, And thrills to the coming fight,

and kindles the swaying soul; no artistic group ings of beautiful women and brave men, of angel hildren and rosy maidens, animate the morn g freshness or enliven the now sunless retreat crystal fountain, with its pale deposit, fal n not, although its vivifying, elastic influence no longer sought. Age seems to have come dark and unlovely." No splendid equipage takes through the broad avenues, and out to he shining lake; no sound of revelry at night 00 quivering of that great throb of intense su-

er-life, which has so quickly beaten out As al lotted existence. Congress Hall, the United Stores, with its Minteratic precincts, its gard and cottages, slent, all; desolate and feaken. A thousand sober thoughts of the sisting fashion world and in votaries, of its skifting scenes and changing ctore, comes space, picturing their future in ding autumn gloom and nakedness The salis toll heavily, and the clouds weep early. Saratoga, la belle Saratoga, suggests mian's immortal figure of age, "A blast from he north upon the plain; a traveller in distress,

EITRAVAGANCE OF THE LADIES .- The tot the of the imports for the fiscal year ending the 30, 1856, was \$314,639,942; of which a atticles of luxury consumed by women, by the New York Herald, we have spent 3824,558. Forty-three millions of dollars! has is equal to the product of the gold mines of California for one year; and that would have more than sufficed to have saved us from serials. silks and manufactures of silks; \$6,376,853 for laces and embroideries; shawle, \$2,529,771; here, \$1,344,560; furs, \$864,731; jewelry, \$44,630; silk and worsted piece goods, last than for sugar, and so on. We have suited many items which would tell against the women, as it may be urged that men connen, as it may be urged that men conrench shoes and boots, fancy articles, thousand and one fripperies that make wonderful mystery, a fashionable wom-lire-would more than balance the ac-There is a little item of \$12,000 for

which is supposed to distinguish the perfect gentleman.

Wine, at two millions of dollars a bottle, is which is supposed to distinguish the perfect gentleman.

Wine, at two millions of dollars a bottle, is which is supposed to distinguish the perfect gentleman.

Wine, at two millions of dollars a bottle, is which is supposed to distinguish the perfect gentleman.

Wine, at two millions of dollars a bottle, is we gentleman.

With a long face, real or feigned, he held open the door—his late friends attempted to escape on the other side—impossible! they must pass him. She whom he had insulted flow its contents. The French Courier thing of wine which graced the table of the fing of Wurtemburg on a late occasion, which wis deposited in the cellar at Bremen two central and half ago. One large case of wine, whom he had not insulted, darted redshot daggers at him from her eyes, and so they parted.

It was perhaps fortunate for Dollignan that he had the grace to be friends with Major Host large in 1624. Including the expenses of the amounts, and interests upon in list, an oxhoft costs at the present time ladded in worth 2,723,812 riz dollars; a glass, whas eighth part of a bottle, is worth 340,476

Wine, at two millions of dollars a bottle, is we can be done—his late friends attempted to escape on the other side—impossible! they do should be must pass him. She whom he had insulted to two ladies;" and George, pathetic externally, elucided within.

With a long face, real or feigned, he held to the decaper and the contributions, with thirty of the demure reply.

"And did you not hear me whisper to my companion? I made a bet with her."

"You made a bet? How singular! What was it?"

"You made a bet? How singular! What was it?"

"You made a bet? How singular! who look colly upon billiard balls and cigars; he had seen cannon balls and linstocks. He had also, to tell the truth, swallowed a good bit of the mess-room poker, which made it as impossible for my collection and the collection of the demure reply.

"Only a pair of glove

The 10.15 train glided from Paddington, May 7, 1847. In the left compartment of a certain first-class carriage were four passengers; of these, two were worth description. The lady had a smooth, white, delicate brow, strongly-marked eyebrows, long lashes, eyes that seemed to change color, and a good-sized delicious month, with teeth as white as milk. A man could not see her nose, for her eyes and mouth; her own sex could and would have told us some nonsense about it. She wore an unpretending grayish dress, buttoned to the throat, with lozenge-shaped buttons, and a Scotch shawl that agreeably evaded the responsibility of color. One will like a Gook—So Bolt her plant feathers fitted her; and there she sat, smooth, snug, and delicious, with a book in her hand, and a soupcon of her snowy wrist just visible as she held it.

Her opposite neighbor was what I call a Her opposite neighbor was what I call a sa man, when suddenly there glided past him a man when suddenly there glided past him a man, when suddenly there glided past him a man, when suddenly there glided past him

as she held it.

Her opposite neighbor was what I call a sa man, when suddenly there glided past him good style of man—the more to his credit, since a most delightful vision! a lady whose beauty turns out the worst imaginable style of young look: "It can't be!" "Yes it is!" Miss Hay-

"Do you always laugh a mile from the Box Tunnel?" inquired the lady.

"Invariably."

"What for?"

"Why, hem! it's a gentleman's joke."
"Oh! I don't mind is being silly, if "Oh! I don't mind it's being silly, it it makes me laugh."

Captain Dolignan sius encouraged, recounted to Miss Haython the following: A lady and her husband sat together, going through the Box Tunne! There was one gentleman opposite, and it was pitch dark. After the tunnel had been passed through, the lady said: "George, how absurd of you to salute me going arough the tunnel!" "I did no such thing!"

"You didn't?" "No! why?" "Why, because somehow! I thought you did!"

cause somehow I thought you did!"

Here Captain Dolignan laughed, and endeavored to lead his companion to laugh, but

deavored to lead his companion to laugh, b it was not to be done.

The train entered the tunnel.

Miss Haythorn. "Ah!"

Dolignan. "What is the matter?"

Miss Haythorn. "I am frightened."

Dolignan, (moving to her side,) "Pray d not be alarmed, I am near you."

Miss Haythorn. "You are near me, ver near me indeed, Captain Dolignan."

Dolignan. "You know my name!"

Miss Haythorn. "I heard your friend mer tion it. I wish we were out of this dark place.

Dolignan. "I could be content to spen hours here, reassuring you, sweet lady."

Miss Haythorn. "Nonsense."

Dolignan. "Pweep!"

Dolignan. "Pweep!"
(Grave reader, do not put your lips to the cheek of the next pretty girl you meet, or y will understand what this means.)

Miss Haythorn. "Ee! Ee! Oh!"

Friend. "What's the matter, dear?"

Miss Haythorn. "Open the door! open

loor!"
There was a sound of hurried whispers, the door was shut, and the blind pulled down with hostile sharpness.

If any critic falls on me for putting inarticu

late sounds in a dialogue as above, I answer, with all the insolence I can command at present, "Hit boys as big as yourself," bigger, perhaps, such as Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes; they began it, and I learned it of them, sore against my will.

Miss Haythorn's scream lost a part of its effect, because the engine whistled forty thousand

fect, because the engine whistled forty thousand murders at the same moment; and fictitious grief makes itself heard when real cannot. Between the tunnel and Bath, our young friend had time to ask himself whether his con-There is a little item of \$42,000 for duct had been marked by that delicate reserve to which is supposed to distinguish the perfect

tion to Miss Haythorn, and he danced with her. Her manner was gracious. With the wonderful tact of her sex, she seemed to have commenced the acquaintance that evening. That night, for the first time, Dolignan was in love. I will spare the reader all a lover's arts, by which he succeeded in dining where she dined, in dancing where she danced, in overtaking her by accident when she rode. His devotion followed here were the state of the state of

from the apartment by a mysterious message.
On his return he announced, with a total change of voice, "It was all right, and his visiter might run alongside as soon as he chose"
My reader has divined the truth; this nauti-

rix dollars, or \$272,380; or at the rate of 540
rix dollars, or \$272, per drop. A burgomaster of Bremen is privileged to have one bottle whenever he entertains a distinguished guest who enjoys a German or European reputation. The fact illustrates the operation of interest, if it does not show the cost of luxury.

THE BOX-TUNNEL—A FACT.

A NEW STORY BY CHARLES READE.

The 10.15 train glided from Paddington,

For the National Era,

"SEHN-SUCHT." BY GAIL HAMILTON. In the solemn and silent night, There floats to my dreaming ear The musical falls of a voice, That my soul leaps up to hear.

Alone in the silent night, In the paths of the dim dream land, My pulses thrill to the touch Of a tremulous, tender hand To list till my latest breath :

O joy! with that hand in mine, To pass through the river of death. A LOVE SCENE.

From "Barchester Towers." By Anthony Trollope, a There is an old song which gives us some

and for banding are utered by the rustling the failen leaves, stern rebakings and earnest spots find or one in the nurmer of the glossy and through the level area, each or its interest to their carting(, one lady passed in the inner compartment to things, and that side the line. Reader had it is been you or I, the beauty would have stayed with us till all was blue, and the guarded; not more acceptable, and another the buttour own languid footstep; and the still was bein to the inner compartment to their carting(, one lady passed in the inner compartment to their carting of the ladys have a section of the buttour own languid footstep; and the still was bein to be carted the still all was blue, one that side the line. Reader had it been you or I, the beauty would have stayed with us till all was blue, and the guarded from the ladys have an extremely provided the power distribution of the pushed, how little absence who wundappy he but the low of the ladys have a section gagainst three coopsies, the buttour own languid footstep; and the still was bein to be pushed, how little absence who wundappy he was an extremely provided the pushed, how little absence who wundappy he was an extremely provided the pushed, how little absence who wundappy he was an extremely provided the pushed, how little absence who wundappy he was an extremely provided the pushed, how little absence who wundappy he was an extremely provided the pushed, how little absence who wundappy he was an extremely provided the pushed, and the pushed the pushed, the pushed has been commented to be at man. The pushed of the pushed has been commented to be at man. The pushed was an extremely provided the pushed t a less legitimate description. Her unfortunate affliction precluded her from all hope of levant-ing with a lover. It would be impossible to run away with a lady who required three servants to move her from a sofa.

The Signora was moved by no passion. Her ime for love was gone. She had lived out her heart-such a heart as she had ever had-in heart—such a heart as she had ever had—in her early years, at an age when Mr. Slope was thinking of the second book of Euclid and his unpaid bill at the buttery hatch. In age, the lady was younger than the gentleman; but in feelings, in knowledge of the affairs of love, in intrigue, he was immeasurably her junior. It was necessary to her to have some man at her feet. It was the one customary excitement of her life. She delighted in the exercise of power which this gave her; it was now nearly the by accident when she rode. His devotion followed her even to church, where our dragoon was rewarded by learning there is a world where they neither polk nor smoke—the two capital abominations of this one.

He made acquaintance with her uncle, who liked him, and he saw at last, with joy, that here eye loved to dwell upon him when she thought he did not observe her.

It was three months after the Box Tunnel, that Captain Dolignan called one day upon Captain Haythorn, R. N., whom he had met twice in his life, and slightly propitiated by violently listening to a cutting-out expedition; he called, and, in the usual way, asked permission to pay his addresses to his daughter. The worthy Captain straightway began doing Quarter ter Deck, when suddenly he was summoned from the apartment by a mysterious message.

knew it. The Signora spitted him, as a boy does a cockchafer on a cork, that she might enjoy the energetic agony of his gyrations.

And she knew very well what she was doing.

joyed."
"Oh! no," said Mr. Slope, feeling bound to

"And what will make you happy—you—
you?" said she, raising herself up, and sneaking to him with energy across the table. "From
what source do you look for happiness? Do
not say that you look for none. I shall not believe you. It is a search in which every human
being spends an existence."

"And the search is always in vain," said Mr.

"And the search is always in vain," said Mr.
Slope. "We look for happiness on earth, while
we ought to be content to hope for it in
heaven."

"Pshaw! you preach a doctrine which you
know you don't believe. It is the way with
you all. If you know that there is no earthly
happiness, why do you long to be a bishop or a
dean? Why do you want lands and income?"

"I have the natural ambition of a man,"
said he.

"Why do you ask such a question?" said
he.

"Why do you ask such a question?" said
he.

"Why do you ask such a question?" said

said he.
"Of course you have, and the natural passions, and therefore I say that you don't be-lieve the doctrine you preach. St. Paul was an enthusiast. He believed so that his ambition and passions did not war against his creed.

"And can I not sympathize with your lot?" is aid he, now seating himself on her sofa, and pushing away the table with his foot.

"And what will make you happy—you—you?" said she, raising herself up, and speaking to him with energy across the table. "From what source do you look for happiness? Do not say that you look for none. I shall not believe you. It is a search in which every human!

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"Sympathy is so near to pity," said she. "If you pity me, cripple as I am, I shall spurn you if me!"

"Oh, Madeline, I will only love you!" And again he caught her hand, and devoured it with his ses. Now she did not draw it from him, but sat there as he kissed it, looking at him with her great eves, just as a great spider.

him with her great eyes, just as a great spider would look at a great fly that was quite secure-

"Why do you ask such a question?" said

he.

"Because it is necessary that you should know that there is a Signor Neroni. I think you had forgotten it."

"If I thought that you retained for that

Mr. Slope was madly in low, but hadily on the first the summer of the su

her, as though desirous of extending the chari-ty of his pardon beyond the hand that was of-fered to him. She managed, however, to check his ardor. For one so easily allured as this poor chaplain, her hand was surely enough. "Oh! Madeline!" said he, "tell me that you you love me—do you—do you love me?" "Hush!" said she. "There is my mother's

"Hush!" said she. "There is my mother's step. Our tete-a tete has been of monstrous length. Now you had better go; but we shall soon see you again, shall we not?"

Mr. Slope promised that he would call again on the following day.

"And Mr. Slope," she continued, "pray answer my note. You have it in your hand, though I declare, during these two hours, you have not been gracious enough to read it. It. have not been gracious enough to read it. It is about the Sabbath-school and the children. You know how anxious I am to have them here., I have been learning the catechism my-self, on purpose. You must manage it for me next week. I will teach them, at any rate, to submit themselves to their spiritual pastors and

masters." Mr. Slope said but little on the subject o Sabbath schools, but he made his adieu, and betook himself home with a sad heart, troubled mind, and uneasy conscience.

peerers in her own right, and beneficiary of a writing, as horses are made to run, against time, will have more time for research, and things, seems inclined to look upon her estates as principalities, and her colliers and research, and concentration

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

tet i" and she raised the sheet of gilded notes gave from off her deak, as theegh to tear it.

"Steeled, it hall not," and he raised the sheet of gilded notes gave from off her deak, as theegh to tear it.

"Steeled, it hall not," and he pursuit of such years of the steeled, it hall not to the steeled of t

The opposition of the control of the

has sold, by tens of thousands, a hastily-written book, giving information about the people and the seat of war. Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, a wellmeaning woman, who thought she had a mission to convert the Hindoos, and, three years ago, published two volumes, called "Life on the Mission, the Camp, and the Zenana," which had no very great sale, has reissued it as "Six Years in Delhi," and the mere name sells it off in thousands—so absorbing is the one prevail. in thousands-so absorbing is the one prevail-

ing subject.

In the absence of book writing, it might be expected that American authors would, more largely than heretofore, throw themselves into the Magazines. But with the exception of Harper's, which is attractive by illustrated articles, and the Knickerbocker, which exhibits so largely the general character of L. G. Clark, its editor, the Magazines have rather declined. Of late, Putnum's, compelled to yield to the pressure of the times, has been devoured by Emerson's Magazine, which, like Pharaoh's lean kine son's Magazine, which, like Pharaoh's lean kine swallowing up the fatted, has destroyed it, without bettering itself. The Philadelphia Magazines cannot be said to have improved, and, indeed, are generally accepted as media for ladies' fashions, rather than for any distinctive literary character.

About this time, according to the public an-

Music. — Had I children, my utmost endeavors should be to breed them musicians. Considering I have no ear, nor even thought of music, the preference seems odd, and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. In short, madam, my aim would be to make them happy. I think it the most probable method. It is a resource which will last their lives, unless they grow deaf; it depends upon themselves, not on others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures, it is the cheapest. It is capable of fame, without the danger of criticism; it is surceptible of enthusiasm, without being priest-ridden; and, unlike other mortal passions, it is sure of being gratified in heaven.—Horace Walpole.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, possessing an independent fortune of £100,000 a year, a an independent fortune of £100,000 a year, a trade is likely to effect. Authors, instead of peeress in her own right, and beneficiary of a writing, as horses are made to run, against

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

Subscribers will watch for their bills which are now going out in every number.

If any of our Agents desire lists of sub scribers at their post offices, let them inform us Do not put off the work of getting ne

with the session of Congress. LABOR-POVERTY-THE HOMESTEAD LAW

subscribers. It is better for them

The condition of the poorer classes in large cities is the subject of continual comments the newspapers. Thousand of working per ple have been thrown out of employment prices of provisions, owing to a der currency, have not fallen much; winter is rap idly approaching; bread, fuel, and shelter, mus be had. What is to be done?

Unfortunately, in seasons of general distress the thriftless, the idle, the vicious, are most clamorous for relief. They are poor, not from necessity, but from bad habits. They are not ashamed to beg, or to steal, and they prefer either to honest toil. They haunt the city, be cause in its numerous excitements they can gratify their depraved appetites. The calamity that has lately overtaken the country has em boldened them to issue from their dens of in famy, and to threaten society with robbery and anarchy. "Bread or Blood," is their motto. They have a right to bread, they say, and bread they will have. And the Mayor of New York, in true Jacobinical style, calls upon the Corporation to satisfy their demands, by underta king expensive public improvements. He would have the city a kind of Governmen workshop, and all sorts of idlers and vagabond taken into its pay. The honest and provident are to be taxed for extravagant and unneces sary works, and the thriftless and disorderly are to be taught to look to Government for sub sistence, and to be used as convenient tools by demagogues for the accomplishment of selfish

We do not believe that the noisy meeting in our Eastern cities, pretending to be composed of working men, represent the real working classes, or those who have for a time lost employment. Their style of proceedings and spirit have a flavor of communism about them; they suggest a foreign origin. Their leaders seem more intent on propagating anarchica ideas, than obtaining solid relief for the desti tute. The honest toilers will not be hood winked and befooled by these scoundrels, who deserve nothing but the House of Correction

But, that more than usual attention must be devoted to the wants of the poor and the unemployed, nobody doubts. There need be no suffering among the deserving, if proper measnres be taken. There is enough for all, and to spare. Clerks who have lost their places should remember that there is an ample field in the West for brains, thews, and muscles Why waste substance, heart, and hope, looking out for something to do in the crowded city Labor commands full reward in the West, and the necessaries of life are cheap. Let the ablebodied who can go, leave the cities, and there will be a better chance for the poor, who are obliged to remain.

While employers are economizing, let them see whether they cannot afford more work to the poor, by retrenching in other ways. Let them dispense with luxuries, but labor is the last item they should cut off. Let associations be got up for the purpos

of buying provisions directly from the farmer. avoiding the taxes of the middle men, and fur-That these things will be done, and other be-nevolent provisions be made to relieve want during the coming winter, we have no doubt but there is a policy yet to be adopted whose effects will be far more general and enduringthe policy of granting to each head of a house hold, or landless man, a portion of the public domain, on the sole condition that he settle upon and cultivate it.

Why defer any longer this great measure, so important to the interests of Labor? Many of our most eminent public men have declared themselves in favor of it. More than once, has received the sanction of the House of Representatives. The Republican Party generally and a majority of the Democratic, are commit ted to its support. What is to hinder its final adoption by the next Congress? The time is propitious. The country is disgusted with th continual spoliation of the Public Domain by Railroad Corporations and Speculators, No. combination of parties can be effected to distribute it among the States. The Homestead policy is equitable and humane. It recognises the rights of Labor, and provides for it a field where it may create capital. It offers an equal chance to the poor of all the States, and in fact opens the only way in which the old States can derive from the public domain equal advantages with the new. It will secure to all our large cities a safety-drain-a means for drawing off their excess of labor-and thus contribute to the sobriety, order, and elevation, of the laboring classes left behind. It will tend to enlarge our grain granaries, to widen the agricultural basis of the country, and, by cheapening provisions, and increasing the demand for manufactured products, multiply the manufactures of the seaboard States. And this is the time to establish this great measure of policy and justice; now, when our working classes are calling for employment, and our cities are glutted with Labor. Let Congress open to them the Public Domain, hold out to them the honor of becoming owners of the soil, independent cultivators; and then, let State or Municipal Governments, or Emigrant Aid Associations, aid such of them as might need help, in procuring implements of husbandry and the means of reaching their new homes. Much better this than begging, stealing, or listening to incendiary harangues! Much better this, than converting cities into eleemosynary establish ments, and training full grown men to eat the bread of dependence, and do the dirty work of

Let us have a Homestead Law, wisely-con stituted Emigrant Aid Societies, a Gold and Silver Carrency, and Labor will never lack for bread in this country.

BIENNIAL LEGISLATURES.

Among other innovations introduced by Con stitution mongers is that of biennial Legisla tures. Ohio adopted this notable device of petthe late election had the good sense to adopt an the Dem amendment of their Constitution restoring ansual Legislatures. Lately, the Legislature of Tenessee, where this biennial rule prevails, found I necessary to elect a United States Senator t till March, 1859. The State may be entirely revolutionized in politics by that time, so as to be in direct opposition to the Senator chosen eighteen months in advance to represent her. The exigencies of the political system cannot always be provided for by biennial legislation. tative Democracy, the People ough to have an opportunity every year to pronoun

Escr Since the foregoing was written, we "I send the Santa Fe Gazette, published in here learned that Ohio still clings to the folly. New Mexico. You will find in it an account Since the foregoing was written, we

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO.

The following is an aggregate statement of the votes cast for Governor in the State of Ohio t the late election : almon P. Chase Henry B. Payne Philadelphus Van Trump Peter Van Trump T. B. McCormick

overnor Chase's plurality The friends of Mr. Chase have ald hardly secure his nomination; this year, ne could not escape it. Two years ago, his ennies, said that the ticket carried him; this year, it is admitted that he carried the ticket.

The aggregate vote is unusually large for a State election, coming first after a Presidential election, being, in round numbers, 330,000 to 386,000. The aggregate vote of 1855 was 302,000. Mr. Chase lacked then 9,072 of a majority over all-this year, he lacks 8,998. Frenont, last fall, fell short 11,533. The Fillmore rote, which in 1855 was 24,000, and last fall 28,000, has gone down this year to 10,000, the najority of the Fillmore men having gone over to Payne, the Democratic candidate. The inrease in Chase's vote of 14,000, since 1855, is wing chiefly to the accession of naturalized itizens and a considerable portion of Old Whigs, whose prejudices have been disarmed y the wisdom of his Administration.

It is gratifying to reflect that this great suc cealed or mystified his opinions on the question of Slavery, who stands fairly and squarely on he Republican platform, and represents, not a onglomeration of contradictory elements, but a well-defined Party, acting from clearly-defined

NOT EXACTLY TRUE.

The Ohio State Journal takes strong excepions to the following remarks of Mr. Banks, noted from his late speech in Fancuil Hall. Speaking of the heavy expenditures of the Federal Government for the last three years, he

" Now, this expenditure, in a time of peace, is wholly unwarranted, and it proceeds from one cause, and one cause alone. In these three years, when the expenditures have ranged from arrive five to seventy five millions of dollars ansixty five to seventy-five millions of sixty-five to seventy-five millions of dollars an-nually, the country has been rent with dissen-sions on the slave question; and when a man, in Congress or out of Congress, stakes his in-dividual or political existence upon an affirma-tive or negative vote on the question of Slavery, he has no power to make an issue with the General Administration upon a question of ex-penditure or aconomy."

diture or economy. The Journal thinks this a poor apology for he consent, to use no harsher word, of some Republican members of Congress to extravagant appropriations for Federal expenditures. Does Mr. Banks mean to say that no member of Conress can act efficiently, in matters of general egislation, who takes a positive position on the uestion of Slavery? That decided action for against Slavery divests a man of all power n the maintenance of a rigidly economical pol icy by the Federal Government? If this be true, the necessary condition to general efficiency as a legislator, is, habitual non-commitalism in regard to Slavery. The most skilful trimmer and dodger on this question will be the wisest and most economical legislator. Whatever Mr. Banks may have meant, his remarks are liable to great misapprehensions.

We may admit that the agitation of the Slavery Question in Congress has so engrossed the feelings both of representatives and people, as to have diverted their attention to a considerable extent from the financial conduct of the Govember being decidedly Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery incapacitates him for efficient action in regard to financial abuses. George W. Jones ever hesitates to give an affirmative Pro-Slaver ote, and he is considered justly one of the strict est and most influential economists of the House Joshua R. Giddings is himself a perpetual negative on every Slavery proposition, and yet, his well known just and economical views on all uestions coming before him as a member, or the chairman of the Committee of Claims, have always the greatest weight with the House. If Mr. Penson, of the Naval Committee, or Mr. Campbell, of the Committee of Ways and Mean did not choose to make an issue with the Ad ministration on questions of expenditures, i was not because their Anti-Slavery position had stripped them of power to do so, but because their principles did not lead them to raise such igenes If we turn to the Senate, no Senator when liberal expenditures for great enterprise are proposed is more sought for as a condintor by their Democratic supporters, than William H. Seward : and, few Senators exerted more influ ence than Salmon P. Chase, when a member of that body, against extravagant expenditures Their positive position on the Question of Slavery, so far from impairing, enhanced their

No legislator will lose influence by franknes boldness, decision, and consistency. Let him be true to his convictions, and, though he may offend, he will command respect for his courage, and confidence in his sincerity-while the trimmer and mere manager will be sure to excite distrust, if not contempt.

THE ELECTIONS.

New England has now completed her elec ions, and presents a united front against the Administration. The official returns in Mas sachusetts show these results in 330 towns Banks, 60,978; Gardner, 37,716; Beach, 30,929. The Senate stands-Republicans, 32 Independents, 4; Buchanan men, 4; and the House-Republicans, 164; Independents, 35 Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, are Repub-

New Jersey has gone for Buchanan,

New York has disappointed some Republi sans. The Tribune and Post concede a Buchanan majority in the State of about 10.000 The city went dead against the Republicansits rowdy population and Red Republicant whose condition from time to time is bewailed by the National Democrats of the South as so much inferior to that of slaves, voting en mass for National Democracy. It is doubtful what Party will have the majority in the Legislature The Tribune says that 100,000 Republicans staid at home, and the Herald exults that the 80,000 plurality Republican vote has been blotted out. By the way, the plurality of Governor ty economy for a little while, but her People at King was only sixty-eight thousand—but had nocrats and Know Nothings been com bined, he would have been in a minority of 61,000. It is easy to see how the Republican clurality may have been cancelled by combinations of the Buchanan men and the Kno

> But, we do not desire to excuse the short omings of the New York Republicans. We times, they have enough work, plenty of bread or the Cause of Freedom by taking so little interest in the election.

New Mexico has been holding an elecand the "National," that is, the Pro-Slavery Democracy has carried the day. A correspondent ent of the Richmond Enquirer says:

portion of Society-stand on a level in polit ical rights with their employers-can form

of the success of the Democratic party in that Territory. Judge Davenport, one of the associate justices of said Territory, tried his hardest to defeat Otero, the Buchanan nominee for Congress. The people of New Mexico generally are clamorous for his removal. I would be glad if it could be done. It is not an office of much duty, but is of an important character. The matter wears weight when it is known that Senor Otero, whom I know to be an estimable gentleman, is in favor of Slavery for mable gentleman, is in favor of Slavery for New Mexico. Davenport, Baird, and others, are against it; and this is the commencement of the question. New Mexico is bound to be a slave State."

And to make sure of it. Mr. Buchanan mus emove Judge Davenport and other funcionaries, because they are in favor of making it a free State, and fill their places with Slaver men The Slave Power has a clear concention of the duties of a President, and Mr. Buchanas is presumed to know his duty.

OREGON.

The Constitutional Convention of Oregon has one its work, and the Constitution was to be submitted to the People on the 9th of this month its authors, no doubt, fancied that they were constructing a perfect model, but their wisdon eems to be of the penny-wise sort. One might suppose their only idea of statesmanship is saving money. The offices of Governor and Superintendant of Public Instruction are united, and the one incumbent is to receive fifteen hun dred dollars a year. The Secretary of State is also to be Auditor, and will receive the same salary. The Treasurer's compensation is eigh

hundred. The result of this small seems will be sought after by the stupid and unenterprising, who can get nothing lse to do, or by the wealthy, who have an in come independent of the salaries. Few intelligent and energetic tradesmen or farmers would be satisfied with earning \$800 a year. What is the use of cheapening Government below re-

We can hardly wonder that a Convention that could stoop to this picayune policy, was not equal to making Oregon a Free State. It paid he People the poor compliment of assuming that they cared far more for their six pences than their liberties. Unwilling to decide whether the Laborer shall own himself or be owned, they submit to the People the question, shall Oregon be a Free or Slave State? The report is that ane and about two thousand citizens are in favor of making it a Slave State. - We should not have much objection, if such as he and they were to be the slaves. White men on free soil who advocate Slavery, deserve just that fate, and no better.

SLAVERY MISSIONARIES AT THE NORTH. Perhaps the most zealeus missionary of

Slavery at the North is the New York Herald. The following editorial paragraph from its ediion of Saturday is one of many of the kind that adorn its columns:

" Slave Labor and Free .- Here we have ten "Slave Labor and Free.—Here we have tens
of thousands of workmen thrown out of employment in the North, seeking food and finding
none, and assnaging their wrath in empty
threats of violence and rapine, and beneath
this outward ebullition we know that there
must be vast numbers of families actually in want of bread. In the South, on the contrary there is no lack of the necessaries of life, no starvation, no perceptible want; the laborers under the slave system are as well off this win ter as they were last. In contrasts between the relative merits of the two systems, this fes ture should not be forgotten.

The condition of the slaves is commended to the white working men, as far superior to theirs. The fair inference is, that the Herald is in favor of introducing the slave system in New York Whether the subjects of it should be white or black, it does not explicitly state. We suppose as it is a distinguished friend of the white work ing men, it would oppose the introduction of by them, what will become of the whites? It neans, then, to insinuate in the most inoffensive way, so as not to alarm the prejudices of the New York laboring men, that it would be much better for them to have masters to take care of them, like Southern planters, than to be exposed, in seasons of distress, to want and hunger See the slave, how comfortable he is-plenty to eat, drink, and wear, a cabin to shelter him, an owner to relieve him of all anxiety! How can you, workingmen of the North, help envying his condition? You ask in vain employment from he State-why not ask the State to provide you masters-to establish the slave system as an asylum for you? The time will come, said the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, some months since, when the poor white men of the North will cry out for the beneficent guardianship of Slavery. The New York Herald appears to be of the same opinion: if not, what does it mean by dis seminating these insidious doctrines of Slavery among the working classes, with whom it is favorite? What does it mean by its habitus disparagement of free labor and free-labor in stitutions? If the Herald hold that Slavery i the best condition of the working people, let i say so openly, and see how many converts can make among its Red Republican friends in New York-see how many of Mayor Wood's dependents it can induce to take the yoke.

Meantime, we submit a few considerations t hose Southern presses which find in the tem porary distress of a portion of the poorer population ation of the North a conclusive argument in favor of the superiority of the slave system There are some three and a half million slav working people in the South; about seven million free working people in the free States The former are reduced to the lowest point of poverty all the time: that is their normal condition. They are all paupers, and their pauperism is organized into a system. They are fed on coarse food, on economical principlesclad scantily, housed poorly-not exposed generally to suffering from absolute want. Their lot knows no fluctuations, for it is as low as it can be, and unchangeably low. It is free from ordinary care and anxiety, for they have not ing to care for, or be anxious about, of a worldly sort. They do not own themselves, or the ves, or their children. Their time, their en ergies, their earnings, are their masters'. They are whipped, or otherwise punished, at the discretion of the owner or overseer, and have no

grossly unjust and inhuman. They may be sold whenever the master pleases, severed rathlessly from parents, wives, or children. They are not educated or permitted to educate emselves, but retained in perpetual ignorance of letters. All the circumstances and motives that work for the elevation of human nature and develop its powers for great accomplishents, are carefully withheld from them, and hey are kept down forever on the lowest level

human existence.

aree million and a half slave-laborers of the In the free States, we find some seven mil lions of working people. They own themselves their energies, their time, their earnings. They can go and come as they please. In ordinary not see how they have benefitted themselves | meat, and vegetables, excellent clothing, rea sonable shelter, books, newspapers, schooling ctures, amusements and savings institution Husband and wife, parent and child, sustain retions to one another which no legal or illegal iolence can profane. They cannot be flogged ought, and sold, like beasts. They con

This is the comfortable condition of the

of the success of the Democratic party in that unions for their protection against the oppression of capital. Means are abundantly proviresponsibility of rejecting such papers, or readering ourselves accomplices in the fraud, ded for their elevation and improvement. No ded for their elevation and improvement. No preferment is withheld from them by law. Every avenue to wealth, power, distinction, is open to them. Thousands upon thousands are conditionally to them. Thousands upon thousands are conditionally to the condition of stantly passing from their ranks into the classes of employers and capitalists.

This is the normal condition of the white working People of the free States, who have so much reason, the New York Herald assumes, to envy the superior condition of the Slaves of "But, what say you to the distresses the white

working people are now suffering?" That they are limited, both in extent and duration. Some housands of them are thrown out of employment in our great cities; but what are the suffer-ings of these thousands, compared with the wellbeing of millions of working people throughout the country? And their loss of employment is but temporary. Suffering will be felt for a few months but business will be restored, and the lemand for labor revive. The occurrence of such a crisis once in twenty years, prostrating and regards honor as the distinguishing charemployers, and stripping of employment for a few months a few thousand working people, is a mighty argument in favor of reducing the whole mass of working men at once to the condition of Slavery-that is, to a point of degradation from which they can fall no lower!

VAN RUREN ON MONRY MATTERS.

John Van Buren, of New York, recently ade a speech upon the financial affairs of the of the wittiest, one of the best platform orators in the country. We fear, however, that he does not always confine himself in his speeches to facts and arguments. For instance, in his late

"The Democratic party has been always a debt paying party. The Democratic policy has always been, under both the National and State Governments, to reduce expenditures, to pay old debts, and to avoid contracting new ones. Under Jefferson, the National debt was extinguished. Jackson paid off the National debt. Pierce reduced the National debt to such a dition, as you will see by his last messag that there were enough funds in the hands the Government, with the accruing revenue this year, to pay every dollar of the public debt if it had been due, and all the parties holding it at the present time would have received payment at par. These three great Democratic Presidents—Jefferson, Jackson, and Pierce ischarged the National debt of the United Who ever heard of their political op ponents, by whatever name they may be called discharging a Government debt? The distinc-tion is marked between the parties."

The orator went on to argue that the I publican party is a spendthrift party, and that he nation is safe only while the Democrats are office. To his alleged facts the Courier and Enquirer replies:

"These statements are so much at variance with history, that it may be well to refresh Mr Van Baren's memory with some references to the facts bearing upon the financial periods re-ferred to. And first in regard to the broad assertion that 'the Democratic party has been al-ways a debt-paying party.' It will not be de-nied that the Democratic party has ruled for a nied that the Democratic party has ruled for a series of years in Arkansas, Mississippi, Michi-gan, and Florida. The funded debts of those States, at this moment, amount in round num bers to \$13,000,000 principal, and, with accu mulated interest, to over \$20,000,000; the taxable property to nearly \$400,000,000, viz:

Taxables Pop. 485; \$40,000 000 254,000 228.000 000 740,000 60 000,000 448 000 23,000,000 107,000 Debt. \$3,319,000 7,271,000 2,347,000 3,900,000 chigan orida, 1833—1840 - \$16 837,000 \$351,000,000 1,589,000 \$36,837,000

Mr. Van Buren is also referred to the Demo cratic party of Mississippi, to that of Michigan, and of Florida. The history of each of these that the Democratic party is not always a "debt-paying party"—certainly no oftener than its opponents. The truth is, that any attemp to make party capital out of such statements i oolish in the extreme. The Democratic party is no more honest than any other, and is inclin ed to be as extravagant as it can be and retain office. Look at the present Administration. Is it an economical one? If it is, the Republican Administration of 1861-'5 (that is to be, we trust) need not fear charges of extravagance It is well for the people to keep a watchful eye upon all Administrations. It is only through fear of them that the holders of office are kept from corruption. And this attempt of Mr. Van Buren to make the citizens of New York believe the Democratic party is honest, while the opposition is invariably dishonest and extravagant, will deceive none but the ignorant and ose who wish to be duped.

REJECTION OF MORE FRAUDULENT RE-

Governor Walker has rejected the returns from three precincts in McGee county, in Kansas. We quote from his second proclamation : "Since our proclamation of the 19th instant, Oxford precinct, in Johnson county, another very similar case has been presented for durefficial action. It is that of pretended returns from three precincts of McGee county, in this Territory, containing an aggregate of more than twelve hundred votes. This county is located in the extreme southeastern portion of Kansas, is constituted from the lands of the Cherokee Indians, which are not yet open to re-emption or settlement, and is con one of the most sparsely populated counties of the Territory, containing less than one hundred qualified voters, and giving last June but four-teen votes for Delegates to the Constitutional

to have been given there. Our information also excludes the idea that there was any in cursion of voters from the neighboring State Missouri, whose people do not seem to have in terfered with the recent election. It is, then, quite evident that no such vote as is presented in these pretended returns was given at the late election in this county."

Governor Walker not only has proof that these votes are nearly all forged, but the returns are not made up in a legal manner. He says: " Not one of the offices is mentioned for which the candidates respectively were intended edress, no matter though the punishment be to be designated." Governor Walker defends his action in the following language. How any man or press making the least pretensions to honesty can censure him for his conduct, we cannot imagine:

"In rejecting these papers, we do not go be-hind the returns, because no legal or valid re-turns were made. Neither in the former in-stance, nor in this, have we claimed the power stance, nor in this, have we claimed the power to judge of the qualifications of voters, and to exclude votes deemed to be tilegal. What con-stitutes a return, is defined by the Territorial statutes; and to reject a paper as spurious or fictitious, or because, in points of vital impor-tance, it deviates from the requisitions of the law, and therefore is not a return, in legal par-

law, and therefore is not a return, in legal par-lance, is not going behind the returns, as we have been unjustly charged with doing: "If those papers (like those from the Ox-ford precinct) would increase, by nearly twelve hundred, the apparent vote for the candidates of our party, although the offices are not name ad, our obligation is none the less are not name our obligation is none the less paramo or reject them, as we now do, as spurious and legal. An election secured, through our sanc-ion, by frauds so monstrous, would be more atal to our party than any defeat, however dis astrous. We deem it our duty to state, that, ac ording to our information, some, if not all the andidates, who it was supposed might claim ds, have refused to

eir election by these franch, have coept any advantage under them. "These disreputable attempts to elective franchise, and all popular

"Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, has just sent a special message to the Legislature, urging the adoption of measures to maintain the State credit unimpaired. He says the banks in susending have yielded to a public necessity, and he Legislature, under the circumstances, hould grant them such relief as the Constitudatgerous excitement produced in this Territo-ry by these enormous frauds has rendered imion permits and the rights of bill-holders de perative upon us, in this public official manne to make known our decision in regard to then believing that a just and impartial course of action on our part will serve to restore peace and harmony to an agitated and dis

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

The Democratic prints of Washington are ma-

well enough in itself, perhaps; but with what

ropriety does Washington cast a stone at Balti-

Washington journals, describing the outrages

f pwdies in this city. The States remarks upon

"Every citizen who is proud of his nation,

outraged, not only by the acts of the ruffian clubs, but by those acts which, ostensibly taken to restrain them, were actually done to give the city into their hands.

"The Governor and the eminent citizens

ut rowdies. If the Democratic authorities of

this city cannot put them down, the less that

they or their organs say of Baltimore the better.

A NEW PAPER IN VIRGINIA

Mr. Thayer's emigration scheme has resulted

t only in the settlement of large numbers of

rtherners in Virginia, but in the establish-

county Virginia, the headquarters of the colo-

"The Crescent will give due attention to the

interests of Southern Ohio, Eastern Kentucky, and Western Virginia. It will lock for a lib-

eral patronage from the citizens especially of Wayne, Catlettsburg, and the valley of the Big

entral railroad, which can find no p

e Ohio more favorable for a terminus. The

real southern bend in the Ohio river, having

nd customers.
"Western Virginia has now an untold quan-

ning that can be manufactured from wood be

Emigrants can live cheaply in Wayne county

"When the company have their mills i

their strength, be well-disposed towards any com-promise with the Constitutional Convention upon

he subject of a State Constitution, and will, as

s believed, reject any Constitution which the Convention may frame and submit, and go back

to and rely upon their spurious Topeka Consti-tution. In this way the Kansas agitation is like

This is amusing. If the friends of the Topeke

onstitution are a large majority of the peopl

of Kansas, why have they not a right to adop

if they please? Can Congress force a Con

titution upon the people of a Territory? Can

Slavery-upholding minority do it? And, un-

er such circumstances, how does the Topeka

Constitution become "spurious?" The Free

State citizens of Kansas are under no obliga

ion to "compromise" with the ruffians who

have heretofore abused them. No doubt the

Administration would like them to compromise

We take it that they will proceed in an orderly

and constitutional method to prepare for a new

one reports a document which meets with their

Eggana. -In an article upon the doings

us say that the report was adopted by a vote

30 to 43. It should have read, 30 to 3.

he Virginia Synod, last week, the printer made

The Wilberforce University in Ohio has fifty

olored students, and the number is constant

nal Convention, unless the presen

nanufactured at sixteen dollars per ton.

crease in population.'

Sun writes as follows:

ly to be prolonged

of all their interest

he doings in Baltimore as follows:

e? We could fill columns in quotations from

a great ado over the outrages attending the

municipal election in Baltimore. This is

mand. * * *

"A bill is now pe ding before the Legislature, which suspends the penalties of a suspension of specie payments by the banks till the first of November, 1858—refuses to allow interset on the bank notes in the mean time—allows the banks to receive, in payment of debts due them, the notes of the banks in the State—prohibits the commissioners from countersigning notes than those now held by the

extends the time for the payment of all the tock in each bank to the first of November, 1858."—Exchange,
So much for "hard money" under Demo cratic rule in Missouri! The Legislature i called upon, not only to suspend the penalties of suspension, but also to "refuse to allow in terest upon bank notes in the mean time! Why may not a Legislature as properly declare that all private notes and bonds shall be exempted for a year from paying interest?

THE TRACT SOCIETY,-The Boston Recorder n an article upon the various benevolent s cieties, remarks as follows:

who conferred with him must feel that they have been meanly and contemptibly 'sold.' If any evidence were needed to show the Balti-"The war rages most severely against the Tract Society; and from this it would be inferred that there is a great demand for Anti-Slavery tracts. But this is not the case. Our moreans the necessity of bold action to save the city from utter ruin, they certainly have it Congregational Board of Publication the late Premium Tract of Rev. Mr. Thurston governed by Democratic officials, remain the tee, which are, in their kind, excellent, and prey of street ruffians? The same number of the States from which we quote reports a fright would require the Tract Society to publish Yet there has been no great demand for the reading of them. The sales have disappointed the Board decidedly. And so it would be, if all ful case of highway robbery on North Capitol street, by three rowdies. The able Washington correspondent of the Tribune gives a picture of difficulties were cleared away to the Tract S Washington street life, calculated to put the whole country to the blush. In returning from publish. In that case, there would be a still greater difficulty in finding readers. The truth is, the interest of readers on this subject is in eard the report of small arms in all directions. some measure worn out, since it has become and it is well known that ruffians held undisdifficult to present the matter in any new as puted possession of a part of the city. Not long pect. We see not that any real loss would ac ince, a colored man, in returning from church, lishing more of these tracts, as long as what we was robbed of a three-dollar bill, and shot brough the cheek. The offenders are often This is placing the whole matter in dispute ere boys. They are not professed robbers,

ty, when about to issue one of its little publications upon dancing, Sabbath-breaking, &c., does not, we presume, calculate the exact demand for it. It is given away gladly to offenders The tracts are issued not for a market, but to rebuke popular sins. If Sabbath breaking abounds in the land, then tracts to meet th case are poured forth by tens of thousands. ent of a free and independent press in the This is proper; and we suppose the Anti-Slavery contributors of the Society simply ask, that while Sabbath-breaking, dancing, profane We have received the first number of the Ceredo Crescent, published at Ceredo, Wayne swearing, wine drinking, and tobacco-chewing are condemned in the publications issued ny. It is a lively and interesting number, and the Tract House, the crime of whipping and promises well. The proprietors of the paper maining men and women, of separating families, the child from its mother, defrauding great classes of the Bible, &c., shall not be passed by in silence. It is a plain matter, and all the sophistry in the world will, we think, fail to satisfy the religious community of the free States. In the end, the Tract Society will right itself, or go to the wall.

Wayne, Category, and the valley of the Dig Sandy, that it may increase in size and merit, and consequently in circulation, and thus be-come a creditable representative and advocate THE FRAUDULENT VOTE OF OXFORD .-The columns of this paper are offered to the citizens of the above-mentioned places, for com-munications on all matters, except politics, that concern morals or the public welfare, provided that they be written in a suitable manner, and seems that the persons who were guilty of the fraudulent returns from Oxford precinct, is Kansas, had little invention, and copied nearly fifteen hundred of their list of names from an in a spirit of justice and truth. We will not old Directory. Says a Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati Times:

place ourselves in opposition and hostility to the people amongst whom we intend to make our home and burial place, but will win their "On Governor Walker's return from the presympathy and support by proving a valuable cinct of Oxford, he halted at Lawrence, and, riesd and independent advocate, by daring to taking out of his portfolio a large roll of paper, curiosity, if they promised not to destroy it. He then unrolled the returns of the precinct of Oxford, which contained sixteen hundred and one names, all written in the same handwriting, Of the place and region, the Crescent reand which measured exactly fifty four feet in length. All these names, except one hundred and twenty, were copied from 'Williams's Cincinnati Directory;' those commencing with the same letter following each other as regularly as they do upon the pages of the book." "Our location, as will be seen by examina ion of geography, is favorable for trade and commerce. It will ultimately command the commerce. It will ultimately command the trade of the Big Sandy river for some two hun-dred miles, and the Twelve Pole for nearly half y as they do upon the pages of that book." that distance. No other point can compete with us in this respect. The valleys of the Yet the Southern "chivalry" storm loudly against Governor Walker for not endorsing this duyandotte and Kanawha rivers must also ield to us their trade through the Virginia

bridgment of the Cincinnati Directory. "Ion," of the Baltinore Sun records the anh joined prognostications in reference to the next

adjoining counties of Ohio our neighbors Congress: "The elections for Representatives in the next Congress are now over, with the exception of the Louisiana election. The Democratic tity of timber lands, a great portion of which is yet covered by the first growth of trees, pro-ducing some of the best oak lumber for boat majority, supposing the Louisiana delegation to stand as in the last Congress, will not be less than sixteen over both the Republicans and aucing some of the best oak lumber for boat and ship-building purposes to be found in any section of the country. Poplar, beech, hickory, gum-wood, black walnut, and a variety of other Americans. On sectional questions the Amer cans elect, all of whom are from Souther imber, less valuable perhaps, but with New England mechanics it would all find a ready mar Administration, and upon other questions wil ket. Ships, carriages, agricultural implements, cabinet ware and furniture, and, in fact, everye in the opposition. If the Democrats unit in the caucus for the organization of the House ere the material in inexhaustible abundance." in the choice of a Speaker and Clerk, both elected as friends of the Administration. Coal sells at two dollars per ton, flour at four far, all will go on smoothly.

It is not probable that the Kansas question will rend the party asunder prior to the organ

dollars and a half per barrel, and beef from five to six cents per pound. Pig iron can be "When questions shall arise, however, which may involve the Walker Administration policy—supposing the Administration policy to be then well defined, and to be identical in regard to any vital point with the acts of Governor. operation, so as to produce lumber, dwelling houses can be put up for one-half what they would cost in the East. The company has purchased and is bringing to this city four first. any vital point with the acts of Governo Walker-such a number of Southern Democrat nembers may secede as to throw the Adminis ass engines, rated at over seven hundred horse power. They will be put in operation as soon as possible, and sold to companies or in ration into a minority, or entirely destroy th narmony of the Democratic majority. The Northern Democrats, fifty three in number, will dividuals on long credits, or leased on the most favorable terms. The object of the company being to furnish the mechanic shop room and ind great relief from an unknown future by following the lead of the Administration, and t the same time conforming with the views notive power at the lowest prices, not looking of their constituents. But if the tone of a por tion of the Southern press rightly reflects the sentiments of any considerable part of the South a number of the Southern Democratic mem or returns for the outlay, only as the city shall THE TOPEKA CONSITUTION. - The "Ion ers will take a decided stand against a cours of Federal action which has tended, as they hink, to make Kansas a free State. Nothing Washington correspondent of the Baltimor s more probable than the appearance in Con ress of a Southern organization against the "The result of the late election in Kansa has been such as to show that the Free State party have a large and decided majority in the Territery. They will not, after this evidence of

We do not believe that Governor Walker wil e rejected by the Senate. In case the fireaters revolt, we presume the Republicans wil anite with the Northern Democrats to secur his appointment. Should matters proceed extremities, the Republican Senators may hold he balance of power between the factions.

THACKERAY .- The correspondent of an en hange, alluding to a lecture delivered by the torious Lola Montez, says:

"But I did not go. I love women so well that I avoid all slanders on their sex, and such I considered her. I never could have drawn a Becky Sharp, for I never could have drawn a fact it is a second that the sext is a fact of her. one. Having discovered the outlines of character, I would sooner have made sketch character, I would sooner have made sketches of the Plague, and studies of all loathsom leprosies, than have stayed to observe and depict her corruption. Mr. Thackeray, you see preserves the secret of his disinfecting fluid and does not tell us by what moral antisepti e emerges from such company, not the wors

Perhaps this is a harsh criticism upon the velist, yet the majority of his readers will hink it just-when his earlier works are under naideration. But, like Bulwer, his last novels are his best. In "The Newcomes," we mis much of his cold skepticism as regards human ature. Let us hope that, in his forthcomi ovel, there will be still less of it.

South Carolina joins Mississippi and Maine and this ended in the entire loss of the capit celebrating thanksgiving on the 19th inst. of the bank, (which was squandered to pay a

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

General Walker has, it is said, issued an order that no person shall recruit men under his anthority for military service in Nicaragua. But he states that he will repair to Nicaragua with such emigrants as may desire to become peaceful settlers! We trust that nobody will be deceived by this statement. The General, fearing the intervention of the Government, undoubtedly prefers to enter Central America under false olors. He who believes it is his intention to become "a peaceful settler" of Nicaragua, nust have great faith in the veracity of the fili-

It is now reported that the Cabinet is waiting pronounce upon Governor Walker, of Kansas. When his defence arrives, it will be soon enough to cashier him. It is clear that the Administration fears to take a bold and manly course upon the matter. If it supports the Governor, it will offend the fire-eaters; if it reprimends him, the Northern Democracy will be dissatisfied; and so, the Administration is on the fence. The Mormons are evidently determined to re-

sist the United States troops, but may not defeat them. Should they venture upon the at- is capable of meeting the wants of the people, tempt to crush the feeble United States army, in the end the Polygamists would be sure to abused by clever bank directors of private and meet with a terrible punishment, unless the Sla- public banks? This is the problem to be very Propagandists should interfere.

which will be a long one. Mr. Sumner is ex-

Members of Congress are already arriving is Washington, and taking houses for the session,

For the National Era. BRIEF NOTICES OF BANKS AND BANKING.

pected in a few days, we understand.

oank has been applied, was the Bank of Venice. in the twelfth century. It was a Chamber of Loans. This was followed by the Table of Exchange at Barcelona, and the Chamber of St. Thomas Law, of Washington, whose papers, George at Genoa, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. These were banks of deposit. and supported by buying and selling exchange, The necessities of trade compelled the creation of the Bank of Amsterdam, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Its profits were made by the sale of bullion, coin, and certificates of deposit, called bank money. In vote over that of the Presidential election, but on low ground, it strikes us. The Tract Socie 1694, the Bank of England was chartered, and | to the fact that near 100,000 Republicans staid s the grand exemplar of all modern banks. at home. The Republicans may have carried The capital was £1,200,000 sterling. This the Senate, while the House is Administration, capital was made up of Government stock, issued to stockholders, for a loan of this sum at eight per cent. interest, besides an annuity of £4,000, and the privilege of acting as a banking company for twelve years. As there was no coin in the vaults, the Bank issued its own

> this was the origin of bank notes. In 1796, the amount of circulation was about equal to the capital of the Bank, to redeem which a large amount of coin was left on hand. The difference between the circulation and the coin, was the profit of the Bank. The last increase of the capital took place on the renewal of the charter, in 1781, when it was raised to £11,642,000, or fifty-six millions of dollars. The whole of this capital is lent to the Government, and so its capital has been ever since the Bank commenced business.

notes, payable on demand at the Bank; and

In 1781, the first bank in the United States established in Philadelphia, was formed upon the principle of the Bank of England. Robert Morris was its chief manager. There was then, as now, an anti-bank party; but such was the prudence and integrity of the management of the "Bank of North America," as it was called. that its charter was renewed by the State of Pennsylvania for fourteen years, on the 17th of March, 1786.

The success of the bank led to the formation 1784, with a capital of \$1,600,000, and in the ame year of the "Bank of New York," in New York, with a capital of \$950,000.

The first "Bank of the United States" was rejected by Alexander Hamliton, and was hartered by Congress in 1791. It had a capital of ten millions of dollars, one-fifth of which was owned by the United States. Its notes were received in payment of all public dues, and it had the keeping of the public treasure It was opposed by Mr. Jefferson and his party. though when rechartered or recreated, in 1816, the bill was voted for by his friends, and approved by Mr. Madison. Then it was regarded as a State necessity, as it may be once again, and at no distant day; for then, as now, there was a suspension of specie payments. The uspension of 1815 was followed by a saturnalia of non-specie-paying banks, and has been called the jabilee of swindlers. All banks out of New England, except the "Bank of Nashville," went in for making money plenty. We may see a like result when the panic now upon the banks has passed away, and they come to understand one another. In those days of depreciation, all sorts of speculations were brisk, prices rose, and all went on cheerily as marriage bells. It was easy to make money in those days, and banks made enormous div. dends to their rich stockholders, at the cost o the working classes. The depreciation of paper on an average amounted to twenty-five per cent., and a return to specie values was the breaking of all the bubbles of a specious prosperity. A general bankruptcy was over all the land, except New England, where the differences of condition was that of Goshen in the days of Egyptian darkness. The Bank of the United States sustained a fearful run in the winter of 1818-'19, and was saved, just as the New York banks have lately hoped to save themselves, by ruining their customers. Mr. Secretary Crawford, in his report to Congress for 1819-'20, says: "Few instances are on rec ord of sufferings so deep and so extensive those which have overspread the United States. Then the miserable shaving shops of banks in the West uttered cries of distress, that they

men who as bank directors traded on the cupidit of the public, and had no other capital than the brass of their own foreheads; but the hue and cry they raised helped them to throw dust in the eyes of the few people who found it hard to believe that country squires and rich merchan were the cause of all the public calamities One thing was certain—the notes issued to represent dollars at this time represented no sor of a dollar, and were purchased at a heavy discount, so far as needed by these capitalists to take up their own notes to the Bank; and a for the rest, they were good for nothing. As New England had not gone into the witcher of the dance, so they had not now to pay the fic dler. In Kentucky, they had all manner of ontrivances to stave off the demands of the eople upon the banks-such as stop laws, re ief laws, and tender laws-laws anything bu

were broken down by the Colossus bank of Phil

adelphia. They were then, as now, managed by

by "promises to pay on demand," issued by these banks. The stock of the Bank of the United State with all other bank stock, and its circulation in 1823, did not exceed four millions and a half The harmony existing between the bank and the Government was perfect till towards the end of its charter, when certain great capital ists in New York, who wanted the bank to be seated there, and not in Philadelphia, aided by General Jackson, made war upon the bank;

tender to the claims of the honest men swindled

hired press and hired advocates,) and its hopeless discomfiture under the dynasty of the "Old

The Bank of the United States being destroyed, free banking came to be the order of the day, and, as might be expected, the balloon of public confidence was blown up to its utmost distension, and the first fine point put into it has induced a collapse, the like of which has never before been known. Nobody can tell how this ruin came about, but all find themselves in volved in the public distress, and, most of all. those innocent of its creation. I now look to

the working classes of our citizens. And now the question is, What next? Shall we reconstruct a United States Bank? Can we find more able financiers than Mr. Nicholas Bid dle? This seems to be the popular voice just now, as if the political managers and commercial in triguants of these days were more trustworthy than those who have gone before-which from the public rumors it is hard to believe, to say nothing of reports of investigating committees of the last Congress.

The question is now, Can human skill de. vise any sort of currency, other than coin, which as a representative of values, which cannot b solved, and, if solved, it must be by the action of Congress, creating, it may be, Treasury notes of twenty dollars and upwards, to the full extent of the wants of the country, for this representative of specie: these notes to be receive for public dues, and putting a prohibitory velige on paper issued for currency by banks of all descriptions. These Treasury notes, thus created out of nothing, could be distributed among The first institution to which the name of the States pro rata to representation, as was the surplus Treasury.

Now, Doctor, you have not my panacea, but that proposed twenty five years ago by Mr. signed Homo, ought to be reproduced at this time, for the benefit of the age. 0. P. Q.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York .- The Democrats have carried New York by a plurality of 10,000. The result is not owing to an increased Democratic Massachusetts .- The Republicans have triumphed by a great plurality in the old Bay State. Banks is 25,000 ahead, and the Legis lature is overwhelmingly Republican. Gov. Gardner has finished the political episode in his life, and has set up his sign as a banker,

Wisconsin .- This State is in doubt. We trust the Administrationists are beaten, but it s uncertain. Chicago has held a city election, the Repub-

licans triumphing by 1,700 votes. New Jersey ranges itself with the Administration. The Senate stands 16 Democrats to 6 Republicans; House, 35 Democrats to 25 Republicans.

The Louisiana election has resulted in a Democratic triumph.

A DAILY STEAMSHIP JOURNAL, - The 'Great Eastern" proposes, on its trip next season, to issue a daily journal, for the benefit of its passengers. This will become a popular institution" on board the mammoth vessel we have no doubt. The incidents occurring among thousands of passengers will fill a re spectable daily. It should, of course, go to press immediately after the noon observation, so as to herald the news of the steamer's progress. There should also be a job office on board, so that the bill of fare can be printed for each day's

An exchange savs : "But this startling feature is anticipated on the Western waters of the New World, for the New Orleans and St. Louis packet steamer James E. Woodraff now sails equipped with the arce and materials for the publication of egular daily paper on board, during her trip

ap and down the river, with a job office attache

or the printing of bills of fare and other work. The New York Tribune, despairing of a Pro tective Tariff, and sick of a shinplaster currency which passes only at a heavy discount fifty mile from the place of issue, calls upon the Demo crats to introduce the hard-money system. I promises not to oppose the experiment. This, we presume, will be the ground taken by the Re publican party. Leading Democratic journals have for years decried the paper-money sys tem. Now let them make the desired reforms,

and of course bear the responsibility. There was a shocking murder committed in Philadelphia last week. A bank President was he victim. The murderer alleges that the President palmed off upon him an adopted daughter as pure and virtuous, and he married her. He afterwards discovered that she ha been seduced by the adopted father, and he tool nunishment into his own hands.

The New York Herald says that nearly one hase of the firms in that city which were forced to suspend are already preparing to resume business aton a prudent scale. This is a good sign, and we trust the worst of the panic is

The French Government has given a small vessel of war-L'Hermdille to the Liberian Republic. The English Government has re paired the Liberian schooner Lark mone of the lovernment dock-yards.

The Christian Examiner. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. This is one of the ablest reviews published. t is a model for the religious serials. We do not, of course, allude to its peculiar doctrines, but to its tone, its ability, and the style in which it is issued. The Editor's Table, or rather the regular review of current literature, is alone worth the price of the work for one year. The charitable bearing which it invariably adopts towards other sects is especially worthy of great commendation. The number before us con tains nine different articles, and several of them were written with great care, and are brilliant specimens of review writing.

At the height of the panic and run upon the At the height of the panic and run upon the banks and bankers in Louisville, a German banker of that city, named John Smidt, found that he had paid out all his money, and that he was compelled to stop. Instead of writing a card for publication, he announced his suspension by a handbill affixed to his open doors, in which he said he had no money on hand, but was the did not a superior of the said he had no money on hand, but was the said he had no money on hand, but expected in a day or two to make some colle ions, and that he would then resume payment accordingly, in a day or two, another handbill Accordingly, in a day or two, another handbill appeared on his doors, announcing that he had collected some \$15,000, which he would pay to those of his creditors who should first call on him for it. This was soon paid out, and the first handbill again displayed, and in a few days he announced that he had collected some more money, which he was ready to pay on demand. This mank and straight forward course had the This manly and straight-forward course had the effect which was to have been anticipated. His German fellow-citizens, seeing that John Smidt was in earnest about paying his debts, and was not disposed to higgle for an extension, concluded that he was a man who ought to be substained, and accordingly came forward and detained, and accordingly came forward and de-posited the sums they had withdrawn, and induced others to do the same thing. At the last accounts, there was no run on John Smidt. He was doing a perfect land office business, and the money of those to whom his pluck had given confidence.—St. Louis Democrat.

That Slavery has the Southern church of the Northern clere too painful evidence such sway over the learned Judge alleg as anything he coulern church, with regard to Slavery ing policy, probably than that of our Pracear portion of our than that of our less larger portion of our Levite, pass by on the sympathy for indignation against italicizing is my own truth, that an overfessing Christiana the leave of my own truth, that an overfessing Christiana the leave of my own truth that an overfessing Christiana the leave of my own truth that an overfessing Christiana the leave of my own truth that are leave of my own truth that the leave of t and the clergy of me exception, and these large Eastern cities, large Eastern charge, uncompromisingly, of talk, preach, and to system. So general has become one of Pro-Slavery papers a shrickers and the "politics in the pulp ties." What class of f the Illinois Sens Nebraska fraud owes thousand New Engla ted against that me Democratic papers mas against "politica ence they seem to dr indeed, so wide of statement, that the North are the preach very; and I am unwi be deceived by sup them not flatter then support and countena or of a very considera laity. It is not so. opposed to Slavery, a tem. If Judge Jay cause he has restricte limited localities, or clergymen. Let him observation, and loo land, and over the va the position and che on to change his tive from oppression, his way towards the N ern clergyman, of while can hardly apply a the men whom Judge titute of "sympathy for

NO. 56

TUDGE JAY'S LETT

I was not a little the appearance in the ter to Messrs. Higg

Garrison, the subject

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and painful illustrationes of political and slaveholders." The ittle knowledge of He seems to be almo very question. To pern church" is "hypo ancholy and astounds come "the most unsc holder," he goes back two years ago,) before church" at all, when first began to agitat modern excitement w when few comparative He is complaining of and yet he does not re by the church since its be entirely oblivious transpired in the chu years before the divise Methodist Episcopal proofs of the "hypocris clivities of this "North ces the resolution of that Slavery " is not a will be not a little surp has taken its place : States, or that the Geo transferred to the Nor the Judge not know t ion of the church, doctrine of the Georg quite a number of the de Georgia resolution

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by on the other side.'
But the grossest an parture from truth i what is said of the Me

The Judge says, "O

I shall not attempt done twenty years ago portions of the Method the Slavery question. Conferences, against was all wrong. The hose measures, now armest advocates, a ong the very men he ghostly thing then. Methodist Episcopal (radically Anti Slavery, e action of the South and ascribe it to the Now, I venture to se paragingly of other chanch against Slavery,

ion in the o many and so bitter Anti Slavery sentimen the Methodist Episcopi There is not a chur ndicals have taken a the Slavery issue. He slavery issue. He lies, her able Quarter stanchest and most u Slavery. The Quart placed in the hands of energetic writers in a constant of the stands. paceu in the hands of energetic writers in tileare his place in the University on account Slaveryism. Most of offices were vacated a ference, for the very them who would satisfy the and of the age, for the age, for the age, for the and of the age, for and of the age, for an I am personally acqua these men, and know the additional and consistently Anti-

Some of the Method bean declared to be ". grand juries, and the grand juries, and the prohibited. Efforts ha now made, to drive the of Virginia, Maryland, for her "Abolitionism." dependence. Minister been mobbed, tarred, siected to every kind of bers have been murdered to an "Abolition charver read of the transon; or "Abolit

ed to an "Abolition choper read of the trag sour; Has he never the Cincinnati Enquire the Cincinnati Enquire the Cincinnati Enquire the trag sour; Has he never the Cincinnati Enquire the trag sour; Has he never the trag source of the Wester of the trag source of a meeting in Clay coof the Waster of the Northern division of her plight as its ministers must be county in the Northern division of her plight as its ministers must be seen the them as enemies the them as enemies the them as enemies the county in resolving to ping to the Northern Met in our county?" I callor, with similar programs the Methodist E Abolitionism. And ye all the Northern church storded the most strike the source of the trag source of t

nasty of the "Old be the order of ected, the balloon up to its utmost int put into it has which has never can tell how this themselves inand, most of all, I now look to

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hat next? Shall Bank? Can we Mr. Nicholas Bid. ar voice just now. d commercial in nore trustworthy ore-which from believe, to say ating committees human skill de.

than coin, which nts of the people, which cannot be rs of private and problem to be be by the action ay be, Treasury pwards, to the full ntry, for this reptes to be received prohibitory velise by banks of all notes, thus credistributed among sentation, as was

ears ago by Mr. on, whose papers, produced at this

rats have carried 10,000. The reeased Democratic ential election, but Republicans staid may have carried is Administration. ublicans have trity in the old Bay ad, and the Legis lepublican. Gov. tical episode in his as a banker. is in doubt. We are beaten, but it

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JOURNAL. - The

on its trip next seal. for the benefit of become a popular mammoth vessel, cidents occurring gers will fill a recourse, go to press observation, so as teamer's progress. office on board, so inted for each day's

lew World, for the packet steamer equipped with the during her trips e and other work. spairing of a Pro-

nplaster currency, liscount fifty miles upon the Demononey system. It xperiment. This. d taken by the Remocratic journals paper-money syse desired reforms, nsibility. arder committed in

bank President was alleges that the him an adopted us, and he married ered that she had father, and he took ays that nearly one

which were forced eparing to resume ale. This is a good orst of the panic is

t has given a small to the Liberian rement has reer Lark mone of the

1: Crosby, Nichols, & Co at reviews published. ious serials. We do peculiar doctrines, nd the style in which Table, or rather the literature, is alone k for one year. The it invariably adopts cially worthy of great nber before us cons, and several of them

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nnic and run upon the Louisville, a German ed John Smidt, found is money, and that he Instead of writing a announced his suspen-to his open doors, in money on hand, but to make some collectwo, another handbill inouncing that he had which he would pay to he should first call on bon paid out, and the syed, and in a few days collected some more been anticipated. His been anticipated. His beeing that John Smidt ving his debts, and was for an extension, con-n who ought to be sus-came forward and de-tad withdrawn, and iname thing. At the last run on John Smidt. He and office business, and

be deceived by supposing it otherwise. Let them not flatter themselves that they have the

apport and countenance of the Northern clergy, or of a very considerable portion of the Northern hity. It is not so. The Northern church is

fil influence to bear against the nefarious system. If Judge Jay thinks otherwise, it is be-

will bring the has restricted his observations to very limited localities, or to a very limited class of

dergymen. Let him come out of his sphere of

lad, and over the vast West, and inquire into the position and character of the clergy that sway the masses, and he will find abundant

may in masses, its opinion. Let a poor fugi-tie from oppression, if he wants assistance on his way towards the North Star, apply to a North-

en clergyman, of whatever denomination, and be can hardly apply amiss. And yet these are the men whom Judge Jay characterizes as des-title of "sympathy for their wounded brother,"

But the grossest and most unaccountable de-

patters from truth in this strange letter is in
what is said of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Judge says, "Of all our Northern churches, the Methodist has afforded the most striking

s, the memorate has anorused the most striking and painful illustration of the corrupting influ-ted of political and ecclesiastical union with lareholders." The Judge seems to have very

little knowledge of what he is writing about.

He seems to be almost wholly ignorant of the

istory of the Methodist church on the Sla

very question. To prove that this "North-

rey question. To prove that this "Northen church" is "hypocritical" to a most "melscholy and astounding" degree, and has become "the most unscrupulous tool of the slave-hider," he goes back to 1836, (nearly twenty-tro years ago.) before it was a "Northern church" at all, when the question of Slavery first began to agitate the church, under the modern excitement which called general attention to its enormities and its aggressions, and when few comparatively knew the extent of its wrongs, or the rapaciousness of its demands.

shas changed its position in the Union, and maken its place among the "Northern" was, or that the Georgia Conference has been

asferred to the Northern church. And did

a Judge not know that the "Northern" por

on of the church, to a man, rejected this oction of the Georgia Conference, and that

nile a number of the Conferences called up

ongest terms?

Georgia resolution and condemned it in the

the twenty years ago, even in the Northern pations of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Slavery question. My opinion then was, abow, that the action had in several of the Caferences, against "modern Abolitionism,"

as all wrong. The very men who instigated asse measures, now see their error; and the

**mest advocates, at present, of what was den called "modern Abolitionism," are found

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there is not a church whose papers and pe

egetic writers in the country, who had to we his place in the Faculty of Michigan

versity on account of his thorough An eryism. Most of the General Conferen

were vacated at the last General Con

tice, for the very sake of placing men in the who were sound on this question, and lo would satisfy the demands of the church,

of the age, for an Anti-Slavery literature

personally acquainted with a number o

onsistently Anti-Slavery as Judge Jay

Some of the Methodist Church papers have

te declared to be "muisances" by Southern and juries, and their circulation has been reliabled. Efforts have been made, and are we made, to drive the Methodist Church out

ignia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, ter "Abolitionism." The Missouri Confer-t was not allowed to hold its session in In-

ence. Ministers of this church have hobbed, tarred, and feathered, and sub

to every kind of indignity, and her mem

have been murdered, because they belong as "Abolition church." Has Judge Jay and of the tragedy at Rochester, Mis

Has he never seen the billingsgate of cinnati Enquirer heaped upon the presitor of the Western Christian Advocate,

political demagoguism," because l

Has he never seen the proceeding ting in Clay county, Missouri, at whice

Table of the must be to the Anti-Slavers must be to the Anti-Slavers must be to the Anti-Slavers be so the same section.

es of that church, we are forced to re

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is enemies to our institutions. We

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For the National Era.

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER ON "THE NORTHERN CONVENTION."

I was not a little surprised and mortified at the appearance in the Era of Judge Jay's letter to Messrs. Higginson, Phillips, Mann, and Garrison, the subject of the Northern Convention."

That Slavery has had a sad influence upon the Southern churches, and has debased many of the Northern clergy and laity, we have by far top painful evidence. But that it holds any she is pretty sure to do at the next General

the Southern churches, and has debased many of the Northern clergy and laity, we have by far goo painful evidence. But that it holds any she is pretty sure to do at the next General Conference. I would not attempt to defend the resolution of 1836, which Judge Jay quotes against "modern Abolitionism." Much less would I defend the resolution of 1840, against of the Northern church as the such sway over the Northern church as the such sway over the Northern church as the learned Judge alleges, is as far from the truth as anything he could have said: "The Northern church, with rare exceptions, pursues in regard to Slavery a time-asrving, man-pleasing policy, probably still more off-ensive to God than that of our Pro-Slavery politicians. The larger portion of our clergy, like the Priest and Lovite, pass by on the other side, evincing neither sympathy for their wounded brother, nor indignation against his assailants," &c. [The indiging is my own.] So far is this from the the admission of colored testimony in those States in which it was not allowed by law. States in which it was not allowed by law. Such a resolution was abominable. But it was carried mostly by Southern votes, only just enough Northern members voting for it to give it a majority. Those times have passed away, and most of the Northern churches are beginning to stand erect on this question, and to throw the weight of their influence against oppression. Not a man can be found in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I presume, who will take the position that Slavery is right. A very few there are, a mere fraction, and these chiefly confined to about three Conferences of the forty-five in the United States, whose course in church affairs is regarded by indignation against his assailants," &c. [The italicizing is my own.] So far is this from the truth, that an overwhelming majority of professing Christians throughout the entire North, and the clergy of most of the religious Protestant denominatious, with only here and there an exception, and these exceptions chiefly in our large Eastern cities, are openly, fearlessly, and compromisingly, opposed to Slavery. They ferences of the forty-five in the United States, whose course in church affairs is regarded by the great mass of the church as giving encouragement to Slavery. I could name two or three ministers of this church whom I consider as decidedly Pro-Slavery; and there may be in the free States one or two in a hundred who vote with the Pro-Slavery Democracy, and thus unwittingly give their aid and support to an institution which they profess to abhor.

Has the Judge noticed the strong Anti-Slavery resolutions passed yearly by almost every annual Conference for several years back? The Anti-Slavery sentiment is becoming deeper and stronger and more irresistible every talk, preach, and vote, against the accursed gatem. So generally is this the case, that it has become one of the commonest things for oslavery papers and orators to speak of the herickers and the preachers," to denounce politics in the pulpit," and "religion in poli," What class of men so aroused the wrath of the Illinois Senator, to whom the Kansas-Nebraska fraud owes its paternity, as the three thousand New England clergy, who remonstrathousand New England clergy, who remonstrated against that most iniquitous act? The Democratic papers have teemed with anathemas against "political preachers," whose influence they seem to dread above all things else. Indeed, so wide of the truth is Judge Jay's statement, that the "rare exceptions" at the North are the preachers who apologize for Slater; and I am unwilling that the South should be deceived by supposing it otherwise. Let er and stronger and more irresistible every day, and nothing but inveterate spleen and il

day, and nothing but inveterate spleen and ill nature can prevent any man from seeing it.

What is said above, in defence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is by no means intended as disparaging to other Protestant denominations. Several of the Christian churches are taking hold of this subject in earnest, and all are advancing. The leaven is at work, which will ultimately leaven the whole lump. For this very reason, there is not the least shadow of necessity for the movements contemplated by the "Northern Convention." Never before was the argument, which Judge Jay attempts was the argument, which Judge Jay attempts to draw from the influence of Slavery on the churches so entirely destitute of force or L. D. WILLIAMS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The United States mail steamer Arago, Captain Lines, arrived yesterday morning from Southampton, with the French and English nails, and advices from London to the 21st Oc

The Arago brings 306 passengers, the usual nails, \$220,000 in specie, and 250 tons merchandise.

Among the Arago's passengers are Hon. A. Among the Arago's passengers are Hon. A. Belmont and family, late Charge d'Affaires to the Hague; Charles F. Loosy, Esq., Consul General from Austria; Mrs. Colonel Fremont, child, and servant; Lorenzo Starr, Esq., bearer of dispatches from London; Very Rev. C. Mainhaus, of New Orleans; Rev. Dr. Cummings, of New York; and Captain Charles E.

mings, of New York; and Captain Charles E. Coffin, and the first officer of the American ship Richard Anderson, foundered at sea.

The steamer Ariel, which left New York on the 3d October, did not arrive at Cowes till the morning of the 18th, having had a very stormy passage. The Canada, which left Halifax on the 8th, arrived at Liverpool the same day as

he Ariel.

The commercial news from this side the At-

pus before the division which severed most of the South from any connection with the lebodist Episcopal Church. Among other posts of the "hypocrisy" and Pro Slavery profinites of this "Northern church," he adduss the resolution of the Georgia Conference, but Slavery "is not a moral evil." His readers with the contraction of the contra

oing on upon a large scale.

A dispatch from Bucharest says that the elections in Wallachia had passed off as quietly as those of Moldavia.

It is confirmed from Madagascar that the seen has expelled all the French and Eng-

ish residents from her dominions. The decree a dated August 25. The reason assigned is, is dated August 25. The reason assigned is, that the Europeans entertain the project of dethroning the Queen, and placing her son Prince Rakouton on the throne.

The French legislative body is to be convoked for the end of November, and the Council of State was to resume its labors on the 20th of October.

ctober. The King of Prussia continued to show

symptoms of improved health, but would not be in a condition to attend to business for a long time. The Germanic Diet was to reassemble Frankfort on the 22d.

A private letter from Stockholm states that

Count De Platen has been definitively named to succeed the Baron de Rochschild as Minister of Sweden in London. ham, on the 19th, without opposition.

There was a marked improvement on 'change Vienna on the 17th instant.

at Vienna on the 17th instant.

The consequences of an abundant harvest were being feit throughout France, the price of bread having fallen in most districts to the ordinary prices in plentiful years.

Lord Howden is said to have had a long private audience of the French Emperor at St. Cloud, at which the principal topic of conversation was the present state of Spain; and the most complete accordance on that subject bebgo back a score of years, and then pick up the action of the Southern wing of the church, ad ascribe it to the "North," to make out a

many and so bitter curses, so much opposi-n, and violent abuse, from the South, for its most complete accordance on that subject between England and France was the result.

The suspension of Mesers. Whan, McLean, & Co., of Glasgow, and Hamilton, Canada, was announced on the English Stock Exchange, ali Slavery sentiments and movements, as dicals have taken a more elevated stand on Slavery issue. Her Weeklies, her Month out it was stated that the assets show a con is, her able Quarterly, are manned by the sanchest and most unflinching opponents of saver. The Quarterly Review has been placed in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the hands of one of the most able and saverage in the sa

siderable surplus.

The ex-Queen of Oude was stated to be dan

The ex-Queen of Oude was stated to be dangerously ill at a temporary residence occupied by her Majesty at Richmond.

Not the slightest clue had been obtained to the Waterloo Bridge murder and mutilation.

The American ship Richard Anderson, from Rotterdam to Baltimore, general cargo, was abandoned at sea on the 29th of September, ater-logged and disabled, and the captain and crew saved, and arrived at Southampton. The name of the second mate, who was drowned, name of the second mate, who was drowned, was John Aldridge.

The Arts Treasures Exhibition at Manchester

had closed, and, the Times says, with financial

A royal ordinance, signed by the King of Prussia, was daily looked for at Berlin, delega-ting provisionally the regal powers to the the Prince of Prussia. This would avoid a formal regency, to which the consent of the two Chambers would be necessary.

The Times' city article, dated Wednesday evening, says: The advance of the bank rate

evening, says: The advance of the bank rate to 8 per cent. seems greatly to have checked the exportation of gold to New York. The Arago, from Southampton, has taken out £30,000 from France, but only £7.000 from England, while the total by the City of Baltimore is only £8,200. It was intended to ship £20,000 by the latter vessel, but the bank movement caused the principal portion to be countermanded. The quantity of goods being forwarded is very small, and this fact will tend to improve the American exchanges. The India Company have given notice of a further rise of 4 per cent. on their rate for bills on India.

small, and this fact will tend to improve the American exchanges. The India Company have given notice of a further rise of 4 per cent. on their rate for bills on India.

The Times says the money market is exceedingly quiet, owing to the absence of any important failures, and the signs of general stability among the leading manufacturers and shipping firms throughout the country.

Uncertainty still prevails as to the probability of any further upward movement on the part of the bank, but the question will perhaps be solved before the lapse of another week. The demand for money is comparatively quiet, both at the bank and out of doors. Numerous suspensions continue to be announced on the Continent, especially among the manufacturing firms of Germany.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined to 8‡ per cent.

Lord Macsulay has been elected High Steward of Cambridge.

The papers continue to publish lengthy

unty?" I could fill your paper, Mr.
th similar proceedings in slave States
to Methodist Episcopal Church for her
forthern churches, the Methodist has
the most successful.

speeches by prominent men on the affairs of India. Amongst others, the Duke of Cambridge addressed the citizens of Sheffield, on the occa-

addressed the citizens of Sheffield, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Crimean monument. He urged stern justice to the mutineers, and stated that recruiting was progressing in a perfectly incredible manner.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Liverpool upon the educational question. He looked upon patronage as the curse and plague of the country, and hoped for the day when nearly every office will be held up in the face of the country for the best candidate.

An examination in the bankrupt court of London has brought to light extraordinary exposures in regard to the manufacture of accommodation notes by commercial men.

The London Times, taking for a text a protectionist article from an American paper, eulogizes free-trade principles, and expresses surprise that they make such alow progress in the United States.

A farewell demonstration was given to Neal Dow by the Temperance men at Liverpool, on

Dow by the Temperance men at Liverpool, on the 23d ult. He is a passenger per the Canada. There had been a monetary pressure on the banks of Ireland.

New States. The Sacramento Union, a National American paper, in the course of a leading editorial article on this subject, mentions a fact which is worthy of note. It is, that, since the year 1830, there has not been a State admitted into the Union that did not come in Democratic. The Union then remarks that, if Kansas and Minnesota offer to come in as Republican States, it will be easy enough for a Democratic Congress to keep them under Territorial vassalage gress to keep them under Territorial vassalage for several years longer. This is somewhat startling. We do not say it is true. But, as the Union observes, the division of the Constitutional Convention in Minnesota, and the whole course of events in Kausas, warrant the belief that the Democratic Laders are bent on admitting no new States but such as will increase their party strength. This arises, per-haps, from the manner in which the Democratic

Carson Valley.

outhern propagandism.

Since the movement made by the people of this region to secure for themselves a separate Territorial organization, events have occurred which increase the importance of the matter. It has always been an interesting question, as to what was the population of Carson Valley. We now find that the Mormons who left it at the order of Brigham Young numbers needly We now find that the Mormons who left it at the order of Brigham Young numbered nearly one thousand. The Gentile population remain-ing there is probably about equal. The prin-cipal settlement is called Genoa. At the latest dates, a great number of overland California lates, a great number of oversian cannot be emigrants were stopping in the valley, before entering the Golden State, and also many persons had arrived from California so that the sons had arrived from California, so that the farms abandoned by the Mormons would find mmediate occupants

The Maryland Election.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—The returns from the several counties of the State, which have been received, do not vary materially from last year's vote. The American party will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The successful competitors for Congressmen in the first and fifth districts are yet in doubt.

The editor of the New York Independent, is the leading article of that paper of last week

says:
"A friend of ours was called upon the other day for assistance, by the wife of a mechanic a saddler, who had always had work enough a a saddler, who had always had work enough at this season of the year, with ample wages, but who was now entirely out of employment. The gentleman offered to give the husband work for a day at least, in his own cellar, splitting wood, piling coal, &c. But the man had pawned his last coat for a trifle—as well as his watch, and all his furniture—and must borrow The commercial news from this side the Atlantic, received by these steamers, had an unfavorable effect on the English Stock Exchange on the Stock Exchange The rate of discount at Hamburg had ad-anced to 9½ per cent.

Emigration to America from Hamburg was me in the evening light; they could not look me in the face, fearing that I should say I had no more work for them.'"

Monetary Affairs at Boston,

Boston, Nov. 7.—The money market closes very bright, and the feeling is one of greater ease and buoyancy. Choice paper is rated at 12 per cent., but there is very little of it offering. Stocks have further advanced and the market closed strong and active. The banks have gained a further accession to their specie reserve during the week, as will be shown by heir next return. Tumultuous Meeting in New York.

At the working men's meeting at the City Hall New York, November 9th, fears of an outbreak were entertained. Threats were made that the Hall would be attacked, if relief was not im Hall would be attacked, if relief was not immediately afforded. The leaders were so inflammatory in their speeches, the Mayor deemed it necessary to send a police force to the spot, when the crowd dispersed. The gates leading to the City Hall were then all locked, except two, which were strongly guarded by policemen, who made every person tell his business before being admitted. A large crowd of laboring men gathered outside. The object of the mob appeared to be to intimidate the Common Council to afford the poor relief. Marshal Rynders and Assistant Treasurer Cisco telegraphed to Washington for permission to employ the troops at Governor's Island, in case the crowd attacked the sub treasury.

A man named Ford, arrested for stabbi Bailey, a Free State man, at Lecompton, has been allowed to escape by Judge Cato who refused to call a grand jury, and so suffered the case to go by default, as it was only a Free State man who was stabbed. The Herald of Freedom says Cato is such an habitual drunkar that lawyers of all parties, as well as the people, complain loudly of him. He is often to drunk for a whole day to attend to business.

To THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.-We have, a the late election, carried every county in Kanlignant ingenuity could invent has been re-sorted to by our opponents, to defeat the ex-pressed wish of the people. Fraudulent re-turns have been manufactured at different points, and returned to the Secretary's office, points, and returned to the Secretary's office, so glaring that the authors of the vile forgery dare not openly sustain them. Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton have refused to allow them certificates, although a corrupt Judiciary has endeavored, by writ of mandamus, to compel them to do so. If these officers stand firm, as we have every assurance they will, in the position they have taken, you will have the Delegate to Congress, and a majority of both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

But this victory, great as it is, does not free

Belegate to congress, and a majorny branches of the Territorial Legislature.

But this victory, great as it is, does not free Kansas. The battle is not yet fought, nor is the victory won. A body of usurpers are now assembled at Lecompton, under the guard of the United States army, concocting a scheme to perpetuate the Slavery oligarchy in Kansas. To their action we respectfully call your attention; hold meetings in every locality, and denounce them: persevere and perfect your milinounce them; persevere and perfect your military organization at every point; be prepared to march at a moment's warning, that when your cause and your country calls, you may promptly respond. By participating in the late election, you have shown to the world your earnest desire to settle the Kansas difficulties

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The newly-elected Legislature of New Jer sey is more largely Democratic than ever, and secures a Democratic successor to William Wright, whose term in the U.S. Senate expires with the next Congress.

The Synod of New York appointed the 5th of November as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in the churches under its care, on account of the present commercial distress, and the disasters to our India missions. Mr. Tenney, State Treasurer of Massach

setts, has commenced a suit for libel against the publishers of the Boston Traveller, laying his damages at \$20,000, for the article in which he is accused of making a corrupt use of the pecuniary credit of the State. Among the marriages in fashionable life in Paris are those of a niece of M. de Tocqueville

author of "Democracy in America," to the Marquis de Tuisy; and of M. Ollivier, lately elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, on the Republican ticket, to Mile. Listz, daughter of the great pianist. The unemployed in New York continue

their demonstrations on Friday, for the purpose of increasing the excitement, of making the movement more general, and of creating a sym-pathy for their wretched condition among those whom they suppose are able, and whom the claim are under an obligation to furnish them employment and assistance. After holding a meeting in Tompkins Square, they formed in procession, and, preceded by a banner, on which was inscribed "We Want Work," marched down to Wall street, halting in front of the Merchant's Exchange, and then to the Park. A committee then waited upon the Mayor, and shortly after reappeared, reporting that the Mayor assured them that the documents would be ready so as to give one thousand men employment on the public works. This announcement was received with cheers, and the crowd dispersed. party has surrendered itself, without reserve, to

Advices have been received from Arizona indicating the election of Lieut. Mowry as Delegate to Congress without opposition. The election was on the 2d of September. Applications will be made to Congress for the or ganization of the Territory, and for the legal zation of this informal election.

A correspondent of the New York Times writing from Omaha city, Nebraska, October 22d, says that intelligence had reached there o Young and Heber C. Kimball, preparing to leave Salt Lake city, with provisions and ammunition for a six weeks' campaign in the nountains to the eastward, and thus to stop, possible, the passage of the United States troops. It is supposed that the pass in the mountains near Bear River Cutoff, or Steeple Rocks, the stand would be made with the Sal ping out" the troops sent against them.

Five of the eight Democratic papers in Or gon have come out in favor of establishing Slavery in that Territory. Among the advo-cates of the policy is General Lane, the Demo cratic Delegate to Congress. The Convention to form a Constitution, now in session, has chosen a Pro-Slavery man for President. Such is Democracy on the Pacific as well as the

In the report of the Prison Association of New York, published last March, we find the leading causes of crime reduced to ten. Four of these causes, it will be seen, have led in this country to a wide spread misery, by no means confined to prison walls:

"Extravagance, false show, fast horses, as when the expenditure is beyond the income,

whether in high or low life.
"Want of domestic and social fire-side enjoyments, and of cementing oneness between hu

in the morning, discovered upon a battress o London Bridge a well filled carpet bag, which they secured as a rich prize. Upon opening it however, it was found to contain the mangled limbs of a man who had been apparently des out a day or two. The head was mi the limbs had been hewed apart, and the flesh torn cff, with a view of preventing identification. The flesh had been placed in brine, to prevent The fiesh had been placed in orine, to prevent decomposition. There was with the body some clothes, the coat having several cuts, as if the deceased had been stabbed in the vicinity of the heart. The indications from the clothes were, that the deceased was one of the middling class A large reward has been offered for the tion of the murderers, with a free pardon to a

The Post Office Department has decided tha under the present laws postmasters are not compelled to receive cents in payment, for either postage or postage stamps, nor from any one person at any one time more than thirty cents in three-cent coin. All beyond this rest in their discretion.

Simeon Draper again declines the office of member of the New York Board of Police Commissioners, made vacant by his own pre vious declination. This leaves everything un

Mr. Disraeli said, in a recent speech: " I, fo one, protest against taking Nena Sahib as a model for the conduct of the British soldier. I protest against meeting atrocities by atrocities. I have heard things said, and seen things writ ten, of late, which would make me almost suppose that the religious opinions of the peopl of England had undergone some sudden change and that instead of bowing before the name of Jesus, we were preparing to revive the worship of Moloch. I cannot believe that it is our duty to indulge in such a spirit."

The Free State men who have struggled hardest against the Missouri oppression are beginning to reap their reward in good fat offices. Parrott, the only lawyer who could be found to defend the Free State prisoners, is elected to Congress. Captain Samuel Walker, the brave commander of the Lawrence militia during the has been duly sworn in to succeed the notorious Jones. G. W. Deitzler, one of the treason prisoners, is elected to the Legislature, and so also are many others of the prominent sufferers.

Massachusetts has this year elected to her Legislature an unusual number of experienced or noted legislators. Among them are ex-Governor Marcus Morton, jr., of Andover, the father and son, belonging to different political parties, and Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, late United States Attorney General, who was in the Legislature thirts two years area. How in the Legislature thirty-two years ago; Hon.
Julius Rockwell, Wilson's predecessor in the
United States Senate, chosen in Pittsfield; James H. Duncan, representative from Haver-hill; and Charles W. Upham, from Salem, who was but recently member of Congress. Charles Hale, of the Boston Daily Advertiser, is re-elected from Boston, and Robert S. Rantoul, son of the late Senator Robert Rantoul, jr., represents the town of Beverly.

The Rev. Dr. C-, of New York, is as nohis friends recently remarked to him that the "currency was deranged." "I should think it was," replied the Doctor, "for we hear that ten mills do not now make ane cent."

The people in one of the upper districts of Wisconsin were represented in the last Legislature by a Mr. Gunn, but he not making noise enough, they have this year nominated a Mr.

The Atlantic Telegraph cable has been sold to the Red Sea Telegraph Company, at \$550 per mile; advance of \$65 on the cost. A rise of thirty per cent. in the price of gutta-percha has given it this increased value. is sold on account of the awkward mistake by which the two halves of the cable twist in oppor

The Oregon Constitutional Convention has completed its labors, and adjourned, and the people will vote on the Constitution next Monday, and at the same time choose between two clauses, one of which recognises Slavars, and

There is a movement by the banks in New York, it is said, towards resuming specie payments on the first of Jauuary. The sconer this step is taken, the better it will be for the business of the country, now prostrated by want of confidence. All the solvent banks should look to the earliest possible day for resumption; the issolvent ones had better be put out of the way.

The New York Sunday Times says that, be fore Bushnell (Wm. A.) could Marry Catherine Hayes, he was under the necessity of visiting this country and procuring a divorce from his wife, which he accomplished quietly, and without her knowing much about it, in Connecticut.

The members of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, in session at Lecompton, have held

But what if the present probabilities Walker's being ejected from office for the movement in question shall be realized?

In London, all the banks, both private and joint stock, are thoroughly sound. Indeed, for the last five years they have made enormous profits, and scarcely any losses. No branch of business has been more prosperous, and the same is the case at the present moment. The discount houses are likewise thriving. Some time since they were threatened with competi-tion by two companies formed under the limited liability act. But these have not been sufficiently well managed to gain any extensive confidence, and the shares of both have long bees at a discount. Those of the London Dis-

steading, has received the following sentence:

"For horse steading, to be imprisoned for six
months, and on the first Monday in January,
1853, to receive twenty stripes on the bare back,
in the public market; on the first Monday in thereof receive twenty stripes; and for the second to pay a fine of \$150, or, in default thereof, receive twenty stripes.'

It is reported that Hon. John Y. Mason, our Minister at the Court of St. Cloud, and Hon. Augustus Casar Dodge, Minister at Madrid, are about to resign their positions and return home.

We understand that several unemployed laborers were recently offered work in Harris-burg, which they refused, stating their intention to "live on the Poor Committee" this winter.

the Portsmouth (Va) post office, for robbing the mail, has been noticed. The Norfolk Argus says:
"The prisoner, who is only nineteen years

wards have given the world had I never have done it. All I can ask, gentlemen, is that, as I am young, it may go some way in mitigating
my punishment. Mr. Taz. Taylor, his counsel, made some feeling remarks, stating that
this youth was the darling of a fond and doting

Whig asys there were over one hundred travelling preachers in the Conference, and only four voted against it. The proposition is to be submitted to the twenty-three Annual Conferences, South, between this and the meeting of the General Conference in Maynext, which convenes

On Tuesday last, in Prince William county, Va., John Underwood was found guilty of "uttering and maintaining that owners have no rights of property in their slaves," and fined \$312.50. The Brentsville Journal says:

"A motion was made for a new trial, on the

or A motion was made for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence did not justify such a verdict. Over-ruled by the court. The defendant then moved to arrest the judgment on the verdict, upon the ground that the statute upon which the prosecution was founded is a void and unconstitutional act, which motion was likewise over-ruled, and a bill of excep-tions tendered to the ruling of the court." The contest for the office of United States

Senator in Kentucky, to be filled at the next session of the Legislature, in which the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot, appears t lie between Hon. James Guthrie, late Secrets ry of the Treasury, and Hon. Linn Boyd, for-merly Speaker of the House. The discussion of the respective merits of these two candi-dates is getting quite animated in different

The Rev. Mr. Lord, pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in Harlem, was attacked on Wednesday evening, in Second avenue, near 119th street, by a desperate ruffian, who suddenly eprang upon him, and struck him a violent blow, which was quickly followed by anthonion. other in the face. The reverend gentleman is stalwart, well-proportioned, and athletic; and the highwayman, finding that the blows he gave failed to bring his intended victim to the ground, and thinking, no doubt, that he was likely to and thinking, no doubt, that he was likely to catch a Tartar, took to his heels. But Mr. Lord, not being rendered hors du combat, put after him, and, after a chase around two or three blocks, run him into a grocery store, where he secured the fellow, and handed him over to the police. He was safely locked in the tastic, house, and will undergo an examination. station-house, and will undergo an examination.
Woe betide him, if he should come before Judge
Russell. This is not the first introduction Mr. Lord has had to a garroter. Some time since one of the fraternity of highwaymen attacker him in Brooklyn, and struck him two blows, before he was able to act on the defensive; but he soon recovered himself, and with his power-ful are sent the reacal reeling in the gutter, where he left him lying, and proceeded on his way .- New York Herald.

The following is an extract from a letter re-The following is an extract from a letter received in this city last evening, from a member of the Salt Lake Expedition, dated "Seventh and last crossing of Sweet Water river, 225 miles from Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1857:
"DraR Sir. I am, as you see by the above, near the Great Salt Lake City, with every expectation of having to fight the Mormons, or starve. The former will be my choice.
"The Cheyenne Indians, as you have perhaps been informed, are becoming very bold. They have taken a train loaded with Government stores. Three men were killed, and all the

have taken a train loaded with Government stores. Three men were killed, and all the cattle driven cff. They have also captured a wagon of ammunition, and another of Sharpe's rifles, which will afford them a good supply for the winter. The express that brought us the news was chased by the Indians. The rider was obliged to drop his saddle-bags, to save himself. Our train continues its march at nine o'clock to-night."—Boston Traveller. An exchange says that editors are, as a general thing, not overstocked with worldly goods. Humbug. Here we are, editors of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double-barreled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day and two night shirts, carpets on our floors, a little wife, one big baby,

con (Wis,) Argus. In Louisiana, the Democratic State ticket has people will vote on the Constitution next Monday, and at the same time choose between two clauses, one of which recognises Slavery, and the other prohibits it.

The Philadelphia Press, in publishing the reasons of Governor Walker for rejecting that you of the Oxford precinct, in Johnson county, says: "It is a paper that reflects high credit on him. We honor his courage, his candor, and his integrity. No man can read this noble dotament without feeling that truth and patriotism dictated every line of it."

But what if the present probabilities of Walker's being ejected from office for the movement in question shall be realized? to 15 Democratic, and the Council 9 Free State to 4 Democratic. All the county and township officers chosen at the recent election have come forward and taken the oath of office, so that for the first time Kansas has everywhere local officers of recognised authority.

According to the following extract from a letter, dated San Juan del Norte, October 3d, the coup de grace has been given to Colonel Kinney's famous scheme of colonization in

Nicaragua:
"Advertisements in English and Spanish are confidence, and the shares of both have long beer at a discount. Those of the London Discount Company, £5 paid, are worth only £3 10s.; and those of the National Discount Company, also with £5 paid, only £3 2s. 6d.

James Symes, a white man, convicted at Chaileston on three separate indictments, viz: One for horse stealing, and two others for cow stealing, has received the following sentence:

"For horse atealing, to be imprisoned for six months, and on the first Monday in January, 1853, to receive twenty stripes on the bare back, was at Buatan, moneyless, shoeless, and des-1852, to receive twenty stripes on the bare back, in the public market; on the first Monday in February, twenty stripes; on the first Monday in March, twenty stripes; and on the first Monday in March, twenty stripes; and on the first Monday in April, twenty stripes, and pay a fine of the 'Kinney Union,' who have managed to keep \$200. The sentence for cow stealing in the possession by hook or crook, but are now warnfirst case is, to pay a fine of \$50, and in default ed to leave on the 2d proximo."

The editor of the Sioux Eagle pronounces the following about the aboriginal belies:

"Those who have read the Indian tales of Cooper, Simms, Bennett, &c., and have never a large of the larg The 5th of November was the anniversary of Guy Fawkes's celebrated Gunpowder Plot. The people of England keep it as a general holyday, with grand demonstrations.

It is estimated that the cultivators of the grane in Monroe county. Ill., will market 150.000 grape in Monroe county, Ill., will market 150,000 gallons of wine, which at present rates will amount to \$200,000.

Mr. Curtis, of Woodstock, Canada, who was injured by the railroad accident last winter at the section that the author of The Last of the things are an all policy. Mr. Curtis, of Woodstock, Canada, who was injured by the railroad accident last winter at the Dessardins Bridge, has recovered \$10,000 girl. If there is such a thing as Min-ne-ha-ha, girl. If there is such a thing as Min-ne-ha-ha, we should be pleased to see her; she would be a fortune for a showman."

and flour were unchanged.

paralyzed, and, although assured by eminent medical practitioners that his understandings old, when called upon to plead, arose as pale as death, and for some time his lips were sealed. At length he said: 'Gentlemen of the Jury, I plead guilty. In an unguarded moment I committed the act, and would after-

President Buchanan has issued a proclamation detailing the provisions of the treaty made between the United States and the Republic of

of war; it being also understood that, as far a regards the two contracting parties, warlike a ticles, destined for the use of either of then

shall not be considered as contraband of war.

On the 13th ult., an election for Delegate to On the 13th ult., an election for Delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakotah Territory, and Alpheus G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was duly chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington. The example set in 1848 by the portion of Wisconsin Territory not included in that State, now in part Minnesota, in electing Mr. Sibley its Delegate to Congress, is doubtless the precedent for this action by the settlers in Dakotah.

The inchoate Territory of Arizona has also elected a Delegate to Congress.

elected a Delegate to Congress. On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas a writ of domestic attachment was issued at the suit of the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, against the late President of that institunia, against the late resident of that institu-tion, Thomas Allibone, charging him with be-ing an absconding debtor to the amount of \$200,000, alleging that he has gone abroad to defraud his creditors, and attaching all his pri-

It is stated that, in order to prevent the appropriation for the Philadelphia Post Office rom lapsing into the public treasury by nonse during the fiscal year, the Postmast ral has determined to commence work at once in the alteration of the old Pennsylvania Ban building.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention has completed its labors and adjourned; the people voted on the Constitution last Monday, and at the same time chose between two clauses—one of which recognises Slavery, and the other pro-hibits it. It is stated that five of the eight Democratic papers published in Oregon have come out in favor of establishing Slavery in that Territory. Among the advocates of the policy is General Lane, the Democratic Delegate to Congress. The Convention to form a constitution chose a Pro-Slavery man for Pre

Baltimore city gave nearly 10,000 majority for the American ticket. Baltimore county also shows gains for the Americans, while Harford county shows gains for the Democrats.

A burricane in Ohio, near Frankfort, vester day destroyed houses, barns, fences, and seri-ously injured ten persons, two of whom are not A fire at Brownsville, Texas, on the 16th ult. destroyed property to the value of \$200,000, and blew up ninety-five kegs of powder, killing four persons and injuring several others.

The Wisconsin election has resulted in favo of the Republicans, who have elected their Governor and a majority in both branches of

The full official vote of Ohio gives Chase, the Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 1,503 over Payne, Democrat, while the American vote is 10,227.

Mississippi celebrates Thanksgiving on the same day as Maine, Nov. 19th; while Ohio, Delaware, and Michigan, join the circle which celebrates the 26th. The mortality of New York city for last week foots up 373, being a decrease of 28 from the total of the previous week, which was 401. There were 168 adults, 215 children—196

The Morris County (N. J.) Bank has suspended business, owing to the amount of unavailable assets in its possession,

Grain for Europe.—There are now loading grain and flour at New York the large number of thirty ships, all for Europe, about half being for Liverpool, and the remainder for Glasgow. They will average about 20,000 bushels for each ship. Such a wholesale exportation of these two great staple articles of agricultural produce is unprecedented.

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OF NEW YORK CITY, In his remarks on Dyspepsia, says: The most effectua nedicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach

is that prepared by Dr. George B. Green, and called the Oxygenated Bitters.

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"Late hours, lax business habits, close shabits and some feeling remarks, stating that sel, made some feeling remarks, stating that this youth was the darling of a fond and doting mother. The court, jury, and bar, seemed much affected, and many tears were shed. The court, jury, and bar, seemed much affected, and many tears were shed. The court, jury, and bar, seemed much affected, and many tears were shed. The court, jury, and bar, seemed this youth was the darling of a fond and doting mother. The court, jury, and bar, seemed this youth was the darling of a fond and doting mother. The court, jury, and bar, seemed this youth was the darling of a fond and doting mother. The court, jury, and bar, seemed this youth was the darling of a fond and doting mother. The court, jury, and bar, seemed this youth was the darling of a fond and doting mother. The court, jury, and bar, seemed this youth was the darling of a fond and doting mother. The court, jury, and bar, seemed this youth was the darling of some seemed that the self-man is the substance is as follows:

"It that fee ships make free goods—that is that the self-man is to too earnestly caution the dyspeptic suffers against ont too earnestly caution the d

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Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotvoice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Government, the Era is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a sentinel on the outpost of Freedom.

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1857.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the Richmond, (Va.) South, October 30 CONSUMMATION OF THE KANSAS FRAUD. Whether the State of Kansas shall adopt

free or servile labor may be a matter of com-paratively little influence upon the relative power of the two sections of the Union; but that the Constitution of Government adopted by the citizens of a Territory shall present a fair expression of their will, unbiased by the intervention of any other authority. And red.

Looking upon the success of the Democratic party as a guarantee for the stability of the Kansas act, we have been solicitous that the application of that act to the organization of the first State under the principle of non-inter-vention should be so unexceptionable, that no future objection could be made to its adoption as the formula of State organizations for all

When the success of the Free State party is the legislative elections was made known, we acquiesced in the supposed will of the people as a triumph of this principle. We did so not without a consolatory feeling of pride that we had signalized that triumph by some sacrifice of the interests of the section to which we be ong. Inst our motives had been misrepresented

Conscious of our own integrity, as we were convinced of the wisdom of those with whom we acted, we left to experience of the future to show that we were influenced by no malignan hatred to another section, by no insincere advocacy of the Administration which we aided into power, by no wish to impair the sacred bonds which unite the States of this Confederacy in a common Union, but rather by a since anxiety to insure the perpetuity of the Union, by preserving it from the usurpations of Fed-eralism and Consolidation.

We acquiesced in the result of the elections in Kansas, with a protest against the unwar-rantable interference in its affairs by Governor Walker. The specific charge of misconduct upon his part had been met by proof that the instructions emanating from the State Department did not justify it. The letter of Mr. Buchanan showed that the acts attributed to Walker could not have met his approbation, and the subsequent prevarications of Walker, with his positive retreat from the most absurd positions attributed to him, induced us to be-lieve that if his interference had produced some injurious effects, they were perhaps more than counteracted by their disavowal and repudia-

that Walker has been engaged in a systematic, and, we fear, a successful design to employ the whole influence of his position for the purpose of excluding slaveholders and slave labor from

the State of Kansas.
It seems that the Territorial law of Kansas of 1855 restricted the right of suffrage to those who had paid their taxes. It also allowed the Federal soldiers in the Territory to vote. Governor Walker decided that the law of 1857 virtually repealed the law of 1855, and "it was rse of Governor Walker," says the New York Commercial Advertiser, a Fremont paper, citing the authority of the Herald of Freedom, "that many of the Free State men who had refused to pay taxes secured the right to vote." [Our italics.]

But a farther and conclusive proof of Walk-er's betrayal of his trust is to be found in the

late telegraphic news from Kansas, published and commented on as authentic by the Black Republican papers of the North. It is said that the late contest in Kansas turned upon the vote of an election district composed of the counties of Johnson and Douglas, and entitled to a sufficient number

of representatives to determine the question in favor of whichever party should obtain the At the precinct of Oxford, in Johnson coun

ty, the Pro Slavery candidates received a large vote; and this vote, deducted from the whole vote of the election district, not only gave a secured that party a majority in the Legisla-ture and a Territorial representative in Con-

jecting the return from the Oxford precinct, is stated by the Herald of Freedom, of Kansas,

"It is upon the Oxford precinct of Johnson Territorial Delegate to Congress, probably, and certainly a majority of the delegates to the Ter-ritorial Legislature, will turn. If this Oxford precinct is rejected, the people will have the Delegate and the Territorial Legislature, and the result will mainly depend upon the action pledges contained in his inaugural address, in his Topeka speeches, and his late proc tion on the tax question, he will reject this fraudulent return with scorn and indignation. This we firmly believe he will do, from his past

That Governor Walker did not disappoint the expectations of his Free Soil organ, was

The New York Times (Free Soil) announces the declared intention of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton to reject the re-turns of the votes from Oxford in Johnson county, and thus defeat the fraud which was there attempted." It adds, "the rejection of these fraudulent votes secures the peace of Kansas"—that is, assures a Free State Legislature. The Commercial Advertiser considers that, since the decision of Governor Walker,

"It is pretty clearly ascertained that the consulted in favor of erecting the Territory into a free State. The election of a Free State Delegate to Congress, Mr. Parrott, seems to be placed beyond contingency, and the latest advices received thence warrant the belief that the Territorial Legislature elect, will have twenty-seven Free State men out of thirty nine Representatives, and nine out of thirteen Coun-

by the most unworthy motives, so it is very plain that he has acted in this particular and critical matter without the most remote author-He has assumed as Governor the right to determine the validity of returns offered by the legislative representatives of the people.

In vain is the act organizing the Territorie of Kansas and Nebraska searched for any au-thority by which a Federal Governor shall decide upon the qualifications of members of the Legislature of Kansas. How it is pretended that he can go behind the returns of the officers inse dixit, is more than we can understand.

Every legislative body is the sole judge of the qualifications and returns of its own members, and it is a violation of that invariable canon of and it is a violation of that invariable canon of every Republican Government, that the legis-lative, judicial, and executive departments shall be kept separate, when a Governor as-sumes to decide upon the fundamental right of cinct, and wrote upon the poll book "fictiti

the poll book, and found that about one hundred and twenty of the first votes polled were those of residents of the country, and the remainder fictitions and unknown."

Have our readers ever before known an election decided by a simple inspection of a poll-book? The Spectator tells us of a proposition to train dogs so that they should make a deep point at persons afflicted with obseen disease. The same of the angle of ecide, by perusal of a poll-book, that "about one hundred and twenty names were those of residents," but that the balance were "fictitions and unknown?" Does he carry a registry of the voters in his memory? Is every voter who is "unknown" to his Excelle to vote? This is a new rule of suffrage.

But there are unavoidable reflections which

ender this decision most suspicious. How does it happen, that out of the whole rote of Kansas, this particular precinct was se lected by the Governor for scrutiny? Has be subjected all the State polls to a similar exam-ination? Has he struck off every voter who s "unknown?"

is "unknown?"
The conclusion is irresistible: Gov. Walker visited the Oxford precinct, because this vote constituted the key of the controversy. He excluded the polls, because it decided the whole State election in favor of the Free State and

ree Soil party.

But there are other and most portentous con sequences of this decision which we cannot, at any expense of space or labor, omit. They are shadowed out in the following extract from the New York Times, a Black Republican paper, which we italicize, to save comment:

"The telegraph announces that a protest has been made by the inhabitants of Lecompton

against the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention. By what class of the people, in what interest, or upon what grounds, this pro-test is prepared, we are not informed. We presume, however, that it is a Free State movewell to join and aid it to the extent of their abil-ity. The result of the recent election affords a ery good and substantial reason why that Convention should not re-assemble. It proves onclusively that the Convention does not rep resent the people of Kansas, and has no right to pretend to act in their behalf or speak in their name. It renders it certain, moreover, that any Constitution which it may frame would be rejected by the people, if submitted to them, or rejected by Congress, if taken thither; and even if the State should be admitted under it, even it the State about he admitted under it, it would instantly be repudiated by the newly-elected Legislature, which meets in January. No possible good, therefore, could result from the re-assembling of the Convention; and we should be glad to see both parties unite in pro-

esting against it as needless. We now see why Governor Walker has been Constitution to the people of Kansas. We now understand why it was important to adjourn-he Convention until the Legislative and Congressional elections should have taken place. It was intended to instruct the Convention out of their seats. How will that body now dare report a slave Constitution? Well may the Commercial Advertiser return its thanks to Governor Walker, on behalf of the Free Soil earty. Well may it say:
"The Governor of the Territory has acted

worthy of his high position. No man is ex-empt from error, and Governor Walker's posiworthy of his high position. No man is exempt from error, and Governor Walker's position has doubtless been one of great delicacy
and difficulty. He has well met his responsibilities in reference to the late election. The
result is the triumph of Freedom. Kansas,
while she remains a Territory, will have a Free
State Legislature and a Free State Delegate to

Construct Walker of the colour of these officials by a member of
the Cabinet, and in his confident declarations
the Cabinet, and in his confident declarations
that they would be removed. If this conjecture
at a meeting of the Cabinet especially called
for that purpose, and would be the cause of
some condemnatory action on the part of the
State Legislature and a Free State Delegate to

Construction of these officials by a member of
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that they would be removed to the Abolitionists.

The weak result is the cabinet of the Cabinet, and in his confident declarations
of the Cabinet, and left to themselves. All fears respecting the Territory's progress in the path of Freedom may be dismissed. The final triumph is only Kansas is a free State. The agency and in-

uence of Walker, the Territorial have made it so.

We cannot forhear to remark, that these disclosures of Walker's iniquities render the posi-tion taken by Senator Hunter peculiarly proper. They afford a most opportune comment upon he doctrines which we have enounced on behalf of the State Rights party. Perhaps a "national" majority may approve of Walker's conduct. Should that bind the people of Virginia or of the Southern States to approve of it also? How fortunate for the State, that Senator Hunter has not sent in a pledge of implicit obedience to a "national" constituency, as contended for by the New York Herald, the New York News, and the Richmond Enquirer. We commend his prudence. We admire his clear perception of principle. He gives his sincere support to

he Administration of the Democratic monwealth which gave him birth, which has conferred upon him and will continue the highest evidence of her confidence and approval.

From the Richmond (Va) Examiner THE KANSAS IMBROGLIO.

The documents and extracts which we pub lish on this unhappy and unhopeful subject are so voluminous as to exclude much commentary

upon them.

That the most enormous frauds upon

ective franchise have been perpetrated at the late election in Kansas, in the name and for the Such is the consummation of those against which we have warned the Democratic party and the people of the South. We cannot, of course, undertake to argue the legality of Governor Walker's course upon the authority of a telegraphic paragraph. But it is very plain to our minds, from the language of the law, that he has acted without any authority whatsoever.

The nature and character of these frauds are such as preclude the possibility of defence and extenuation. We shall not defend them; we will not, cannot, extenuate them. The claim of the South upon the nation That they have brought reproach on our cause was, that the people of the Territories should be left free to settle their institutions by the hones expression of their will at the polls; and it is a mockery of every form of fair dealing, and an outrage upon the great principles of popular sovereignly for which the South has contended, that such gross frauds as these at Oxford should be perpetrated in her name. The South has contended for the fair and honest expreshas contended for the fair and honest expres-aion of the popular will at the polls in the Ter-ritories, and they poorly interpret her wishes, and little understand her interests, who seek to serve her by fraud and outrage like this. There is no defence for the proceedings at Oxford, and no power on earth can induce us to exten-

uate that monstrous transaction.

Of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton' manner of dealing with it, we cannot speak as yet with perfect confidence. We have not the Gongressional and Territorial statutes before yet with period conneance. We have not the Gongressional and Territorial statutes before us, under which they claim to have acted. We are therefore unable to decide upon the validity of the reasons they allege in their proclamation for the proceeding which they have taken, or upon the justice of the resolutions of censure which a meeting of Democrats in Lecompton have adopted against their proceeding.

The authority they have exercised seems to have been at least questionable, and if only

have adopted against their proceeding.

The authority they have exercised seems to were told would be set over the polls? How did it happen that this impartial Governor appointed persons to conduct this election so lost to all sense of propriety as to permit such a violation of the law? Colonel Brooks, of Massa othusetis, "a Free State man," says the Herald, "at the request of the Free State party, was sent with a battery and three companies of artillery, equal to a force of 1,350 men," to Shawnee, a point twelve miles distant from Oxford. Is it to be supposed that such a fraud could have been perpetrated without his having received some intimation of it? Why did not Col. Brooks send some of his artillery to prevent these Border Ruffians from overtuning the Oxford precinct? In what manner was the decision of Gov. Walker made? According to the same paper, Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton resited the Oxford precinct, examined

very men, they have been more moderate and better concealed in detail; that the Free Soil men have exercised more cunning, more decenmen have exercised more cunning, more decen-cy, if you will, than the more rash and reckless,

though not more unscrupulous Pro-Slavery men have done. It is all the legitimate result of attempting to make, so to speak, "a silk purse out of a sow's ear;" of attempting to constitute a sovereign State, a law-observing, order-loving, Constitu-tion-respecting Commonwealth, out of a heterogeneous motley of speculators, back woodsmen owdies, and cut-throats. Kansas ought to be nled with a rod of iron and the strong arm of imperial power for a dozen years yet to come, without so much as a constable being elected by "the people" (God save the mark!) during the whole time. Then the polls might be the whole time. Then the polls might be opened, and the people left "perfectly free to frame their own institutions in their own way." Then there might be an orderly, just, and sat isfactory settlement of all vexed questions, by competent suffrage. There cannot be until

THE NORTHERN PRESS. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE ADMINISTRATION AND GOV. WALKER,

A telegraphic despatch has appeared in the newspapers, addressed to Mr. D. Sickles, having attached to it the signature of the President of the United States, which informed Mr. Sickles that there was "not a word of truth" in the report that either Governor Walker or Mr. Secre tary Stanton was to be removed from office in consequence of the action taken in relation to the fictitious poll lists in the Oxford precincts. We have not seen any denial of the genuineness or authenticity of the despatch, and yet the meaning it seems designed to convey is so much at variance with the information supplied by the usually well informed among Washingto letter writers, that it is difficult to reconcile its genuineness with the candor and frankness which alone would have been the President's ustification in making such a communication by telegraph to a priate citizen. Our own Washington correspondent and those of some Washington correspondent and those of some other journals, on whose statements also the community have learned to rely, have distinct-

To complicate the matter, information of a very different tenor to the alleged despatch from the President to Mr. Sickles appears to have been freely supplied to Southern papers, and to some which are understood to be largely in the confidence of Mr. Buchanan. Thus the Richmond Enquirer is informed by its Washington correspondent that "President Buchanan most unequivocally condemns the action of Governor Walker touching the Kansas election," adding waker touching the Kansas election," adding, however, "that there will be no removal." That the Richmond Enquirer, both before and since the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, has undertaken to speak for that gentleman, almost to the extent of expressing his personal views on certain topics, is well known and that it should permit such a statement to appear in its columns will surprise many. Not only is it at variance with the evident intent of the communication made to a gentleman in this region, obviously for the purpose of publication here, but it is anything but complimentary to the President's decision and firmness in the performance of his public duty. If the Chief Magistrate "most unequivocally condemns the action of Governor Walker touching the Kansas elections," it is not much to his credit to entertain that view, and yet retain the offending cfficial in his place. Still less is it generous to publish to the world such "unequivocal condemnation" of the Governor, if this disapproval is really so slight that the offender is not If the Richmond Enquirer's correspondent

at Washington shares with the editor of that journal Mr. Buchanan's confidence—and the editor should know whether he does or not, and has the cordial and emphatic approbe possible to reach any other conclusion than tha there is a purpose to give contrary impressions at the North and the South of the President's st the North and the South of the President's views on Governor Walker's "action in Kansss touching the election. Here it is announced by the President himself that there is not a word of truth in the report concerning his removal. of truth in the report concerning his removal. There it is proclaimed, through the columns of a journal known to be in the President's confi dence, that Mr. Buchanan unequivocally con-demns" Governor Walker's course. The two statements do not agree in spirit, though technically they may escape being contradictory. The only way to avoid this constructive Janus policy is to suppose that the averment of the Richmond

We do not see much force or pertinence in the resolutions of the Democratic meeting in Lecompton. They do not touch the true point of objection to the proceeding of Walker and Stanton. They charge that these officials did not throw out fraudulent Black Republican returns as well as those of Oxford—and tacitly admit, throughout, the fraudulent character of the Oxford returns. So far as this charge goes, it does not impeach Walker's act of commission in regard to the Oxford fraud, but only imputes an omission of duty in regard to fraudulent free Soil returns. We anapeat the truth have been multiplied indefinitely, and the election was the conditions of the percentage of the oxford fraudulent policies. mission in regard to the Oxford fraud, but only imputes an omission of duty in regard to fraudulent Free Soil returns. We suspect the truth of this matter is, that while the frauds of the Free Soil party are as numerous and gross in the aggregate amount as those of the Pro-Slain Governor Walker's conduct in this matter, and the lagrence of the pro-Slain grows and gross in the aggregate amount as those of the Pro-Slain grows and the lagrence of the pro-Slain grows and the lagrence of the pro-Slain grows and pro-Slain grows and the lagrence of the pro-Slain grows and pro-Slain grow

that any number of voters, who had assumed the responsibility of voting, and whose votes had been accepted by the inspectors or judges of election, were not duly qualified, and had he rejected such lists of actual voters, the case would have been widely different, and his action would have deserved condemnation. He would then have encroached upon the prerogative of the Territorial Legislature, for it is their prov-ince to decide whether the votes were legally given and legally received. But the voteshe given and legally received. But the votes he cancelled were never given. It was just as though any individual had taken half a read of paper, covered it with names of persons and selection to those who he afterwards said he felt sure were not legally and fairly elected; and he did this because he asserted he had no right to go behind the returns. Governor Walker, however, the selection to those who he afterwards said he felt sure were not legally and fairly elected; and he did this because he asserted he had no right to go behind the returns. paper, covered it with names of persons who had no existence, and presented that as evidence lates the provisions of the Kansas-Nebrasks had no existence, and presented that as evidence
of a candidate's election, and demanded that
bill, which the Administration has solemnly debona fide election return, to be submitted to the to proclaim all the measures and assurances of the Administration, and his own promises, only as so much gross hypocrisy—it will lose, and deserve to lose, the confidence of every honest and patriotic citizen of the United States.

From the New York Times. KANSAS AFFAIRS-GOVERNOR WALKER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, seems, are not to be removed from office, for having rejected the "simulated and fictitious returns" of votes that were never cast, from Oxford precinct, in Johnson county. The telegram which announced simultaneously in all the great cities of the Union, on Saturday morning, that their conduct was repudiated, and that they would be ejected from office by the President therefor, proves to have been entire-ly without authority or foundation in fact. Our marked on Saturday morning, it seen

tics, a blunder is worse than a crime. There are acts, however, which combine all the evils of both, and are at once criminal blunders and blundering crimes. The removal of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, for their conduct in this case, would have been one of them. It would have shocked the moral sense of the It would have shocked the moral sense of the whole country, destroyed confidence in the good faith and justice of the Administration, distracted and broken the Democratic party and bloomy Kansas into fresh commotion, which plunged Kansas into fresh commotion, which would scarcely have been quelled without bloodshed, and would very possibly have involved the Federal Government, and extended to other sections of the Union.

We are greatly surprised by the intimation that the Secretary of the Treasury should have denounced the rejection of these returns, and demanded the removal of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton. Mr. Cobb is a South ern man, and devoted perhaps pre-eminently to Southern interests. Rut he is also a man o sagacious judgment, moderated passions, and neral fairness—and he has not ranked hitherto among the unreasonable ultraists who look no pains to deny, or even to conceal, their pur-pose of forcing Slavery upon Kansas, without regard to law or the will of the people. He must know that the rejection of those returns was absolutely necessary to justice and fair dealing, and that the intelligence and common sense of the whole country, in all sections and sense of the whole country, in all sections and all parties, would sustain it. Governor Walker weigh his statements accordingly—it seems impossible to reach any other conclusion than that

the people of the whole Union, for his just and down when they happen to see one.

"Whenever the citizens of this Territory manly action in this emergency. Over-zealou partisans may depreciate its merit, and impeach its motives; but even they cannot question its

even doubt, of his action can be based, is a purely technical one. It is alleged, in the resolutions of the Pro-Slavery meeting of Laceton as has frequently been the case. lutions of the Pro-Slavery meeting at Lecompton, which we published on Saturday, that he had no business to go behind the returns; that cally they may escape being contradictory. The only way to avoid this constructive Janus policy is to suppose that the averment of the Richmond Enquirer's correspondent is not true. But, then, other well-informed Washington correspondents, our own among the number, have held substantially the same language. The mildest interpretation that can be put upon these seemingly contradictory statements is, that when the news of Governor Walker's "action in Kansas touching the elections" reached Washington, the President and Cabinet were alarmed respecting the effect of such action at the South, and, under a wrong impression of the nature and extent of said action, the Cabinet was summoned, and condemnation of the Governor resolved upon. Further information and reflection satisfied the Administration that it had seed to hastily, and it has sought to correct the injurious impression made by its premature decision.

We have no idea that President Buchanan is so little of a statesman or a politician as to adhere to or carry out a condemnation of Governor or Walker in this matter. The brief extract given the other day from the Governor's second proclamation is a sufficient answer to all his assailants; and a moment's reflection will convice any impartial person that he could pursue no other course consistent with his duty as a public officer or his honor as a man. His duty was to see that a fair expression of the people's view was obtained at the election. With that object, he was clothed with official powers and the polling places, the election officers, and the balling places, the election officers, and the balling places, the election officers, and the balling has subject be was clothed with official powers and a moment's reflection will convert the propose of the policy of the returns of the propose of the policy of the policy of the policy of the returns of the policy of the policy of the policy of the returns the melevation of the policy of the policy of the policy of the returns the melevation of the policy of the po it was his duty to give the certificates of elec-tion to the members entitled to them by those returns, leaving the Legislature itself to enter-

lieve that even the ultra Fro-Diavery south can excite against it any considerable degree of public feeling, even in their own action. Jefferson Davis and Senator Hunter will their reputation as

your most obedient servant,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Gov. and Ex Officio Superintendent of dian Affairs in the Territory of Utah. Marine Losses for October .- The New York Courier publishes a list of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of forty-two vessels, of which six were ships, nine were

city which supported Fremont at the last election—have evidently taken the alarm, and are bolstering him up with all sorts of arguments and assertions. As usual, these organs entirely misrepresent the point in issue, and try to mystify the subject by irrelevant questions. They assume that Governor Walker would have sanctioned the alleged frauds in Oxford precinct, if he had granted certificates according to the returns. Do a board of canvassers endorse the justness of an election when they cer-tify to the election of an officer where fraudulent votes have been cast? It is simply a palpable and self-evident sultification to make such an assertion. Governor Walker had no business with the question of illegal voting. He was bound to take the returns as he found them, and grant certificates of election where the re-turns were regular upon their face. If there had been illegal votes cast, and members had been elected thereby, it was a subject belonging exclusively to the investigation of the Legisla-ture, before whom it was the duty of the contestants to appear and claim their seats. Governor Walker's action is infinitely more reprehensible than that of Governor Reeder

Governor should acknowledge that as a clared it would see carried out to the letter.

a fide election return, to be submitted to the The effort of the apologists of Governor bona fide election return, to be submitted to the Legislature. Who does not see that Governor Walker, to charge upon those who condemn his Walker would have studified himself and the Administration that sent him there, and brought mockery and scorn upon our whole suffage system, had he acceded to the demand? If the Administration fails to support him in the fearless performance of a duty that was so obvious—which not to perform would have been to proclaim all the measures and assurances of the support him face, and decide that they were fraudunt? This question covers they were fraudulent? This question covers the whole ground, so far as Governor Walker

is concerned. If, as we contend, he had not, then it makes no difference how fraudulent the returns were, it was not his business to correct them. The law had provided a remedy in the case; and for him to assume authority, when he had no right to, was a bold and reckless act of dictatorial power, which people, jealous of the forms of republican government, never will

We do not pretend to say there were no frauds. Neither do we assent there were. The evidence there was, rests mainly upon the as-sertions of Governor Walker, and the statements of the correspondents of Abolition and Black Republican newspapers. Let the alleged frauds be investigated by the proper tribunal; and if the men Governor Walker has rejected are not entitled to their seats, let them be ousted. Let, Washington correspondent states that it probably originated in the emphatic denunciations of the action of these officials by a member of the Cabinet, and in his confident declarations that they would be removed. If this conjecture is true, the apparent authority for the statetoo, the alleged frauds committed by the Black Republicans be investigated, and a general set-tlement made. We want to see fairness all been resolved upon.

A renowned politician has said that, in poli
Whatever may be the final action of the

REPORT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG ON INDIAN

MATTERS IN UTAH,

Brigham Young has at last condescended to

affairs in Utah. The Commissioner of In-

dian Affairs has received his report, in which, after a detailed statement of difficulties on the plains between travellers and the Indians, he

goes on to say:

"If I am to have the direction of the Indian

affairs of this Territory, and am expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, there are a few things I would most respectful-ly suggest to be done. First, that travellers omit their infamous practice of shooting them

travel the roads, they are in the habit of giving the Indians food, tobacco, and a few other presents, and thus the Indians always expect

to come up to the roads to receive such presents

When, therefore, travellers from the States

next train.
"Secondly, the Government should make

them. I find, moreover, that, after all, when the fighting is over, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance. might have averted the fight. In this case, then, the expense of presents is the same, and it is true in nine tenths of

the cases that have happened.

"Third, the troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact, that wherever there are the most of these, we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, and the

east security to persons or property.

"If these three items could be complied with,

"It these three items could be complied with, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, travellers could go to and from, pass and repass, and no Indian would disturb or molest them or their property.

"In regard to my drafts, it appears that the Department is indisposed to pay them—for what reason, I am at a loss to conjecture. I am aware that Congress separated the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs from that of

Superintendent of Indian Affairs from that of Governor; that the salary remained the same for his gubernatorial duties; and that the Superintendent's was \$1,500. I do think (inasmuch as I performed the duties of both offices) that I am entitled to the pay appropriated for it, and trust that you will so consider it.

"I have drawn again for the expenditure of this present quarter, as above set forth. Of course you will do as you please about paying, as you have with the drafts for the last two

"The Department has often manifested ap

"The Department has often manifested approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this superintendency, and never its disapproval. Why, then, should I be subjected to such aunoyances, in regard to the funds for defraying its expenses? Why should I be denied my salary? Why should appropriations, made for the benefit of Indians of this Territory be retained in the Treasury, ard individuals left unpaid? These are questions I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and in the mean-

me such trifling favor, and are emboldened

municate with the Indian Bureau in regard

ocratic party.

secure before the people.

Whatever may be the final action of the President upon this matter, there can be no doubt it has created a greater commotion in the Cabinet than any other act of Governor

Walker. This dilemma for the President's conversions. Walker. This dilemma for the President's consideration is a very distinct one. He must either abandon the terms of the organic law of Kansas, or else he must condemn Governor Walker. That law gives Governor Walker no power to act in the manner he has. He must therefore be removed, or he must resign. He cannot stay in Kansas any longer, for he has forfeited the good opinion of the Democrats of the Territory, and his continuance there will involve the country in an agitation which will endanger the success of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and fairly rend asunder the Dem-

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statesmen and men of honor, by publicly condemning it. If it be sustained by the Administration, as we have no doubt it will, the Kanasa contest as for a few of the READY-MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

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